Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

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Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, : : June 8, 1872.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE:
JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.
FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:
HENRY D. VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES R. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. BENJAMIN A. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. E. BOWMAN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES DEAN, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. A. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. B. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. BURGAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. COBBETT, Clarion,

Electors—Senatorial.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County.

Electors—Representative.

SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. Allan Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stahley.
5. (Not agreed upon.)	17. R. W. Christy.
6. Isaiah B. Houpt.	18. William F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. R. B. Brown.
8. Jesse B. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swarr.	21. J. R. Smith.
10. B. Riley.	22. T. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kunkle.	23. John B. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. George W. Miller.

Democratic County Nominations.

Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

COMMUNICATION.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE SECOND THING.

If the State had abundance of money it ought to be properly used. Much money is injudiciously squandered even at the present time. The School Report of 1871 shows that out of the appropriation of $1,000,000 made for that year the sum of $215,000 was spent before it reached the common schools, leaving only $785,000 to be distributed among the districts, which really need the money. Then the expenses of the School Department amounted to $120,000 more, which was unnecessarily used. Then for printing the School Reports, which expense is included in the State printing and is not precisely known, but which cannot be less than $40,000—making an aggregate of $160,000, or one-half of the State appropriation, that never reaches the common schools at all.

The printing of County Superintendents' Reports was never contemplated by the framers of the Act of 1854. They were to make a report to the State Superintendent, and he was to make a condensed statement to the Legislature of the State. Nobody ever dreamed that the nonsense written by these County Superintendents was to be multiplied by an official kaleidoscope at the expense of the State. People have no time to waste in reading such stuff, besides carrying so heavy an expense. The entire State report, that ought not to make more than 15 pages, is swollen to near 400, while the number of books is increased in nearly an equal ratio. Thousand pamphlets would be sufficient for the State Superintendent, and two thousand of these large books are printed, bound and forwarded to different parts of the State at the public expense, while teachers are struggling to make a living at less than half wages.

Then the total amount of money paid out for the support of Normal Schools since the adoption of the Act is $194,000. This was a perfectly reckless expenditure of money, for these schools of corporations were abundantly capable of supporting themselves, and those who did receive an education there could have taught common schools. Some of them may teach schools in cities and boroughs where living salaries are paid. But good salaries always did secure good teachers, even before there ever was a Normal School. Besides, those who graduate in Normal Schools do not seek employment in rural districts at $35 per month. And yet it is here they are needed. The original purpose of the Normal School was to supply teachers, but that experiment has failed. That cost the State near $200,000. Now County Superintendents are struggling to supply the want by teaching persons in small county Normal Schools.—And even this, so far, has proved a total failure, for last year the general complaint of the Co. Superintendents was that incompetent teachers had finally to be employed to get all the schools open during the winter session. This experiment then constitutes another leak of near $200,000, while the schools are not in the least benefitted.

There are other leaks that need not be mentioned here, such as furnishing an innumerable quantity of blank forms to the districts, many of which are of little use and some of which are never used. All these little leaks take just as much from the salary of the teacher, and just so much as their salaries are below the wages of a laborer just so long will the schools be filled with careless and incompetent teachers. My wonder is that teachers can be procured at all. A day laborer can generally get work all the year round at about $1.50 per diem. But, putting the wages of teachers at the minimum of one dollar per day, the laborer can make $250 to $300 per year. The average salaries of teachers in the rural districts, after deducting cities and boroughs, are not more than $250 per year for males and $180 for females. Mechanics get from $800 to $1,000 per year. Only a few days ago the carpenters in New York city struck for four dollars per day. It may be argued that teachers get larger wages than I have stated. In some places they appear to get more, but my statement is correct. Only an average of six months in the year is taught. Directors claim the right to order vacations just when they please, and teachers can seldom obtain employment at their vocation during the summer months, especially in the country. So that virtually they obtain, yearly, the amount I have stated. Are these leaks and departures justifiable, amounting to near $150,000 annually, when the salaries of teachers are so low? I certainly think not.

ROB ROY.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF!—Andy Foster, of the well known firm of Geis & Foster, was in New York and Philadelphia recently, and as his experience in the purchase of dry goods of the newest patterns, latest styles and best quality is well known we expect to see a rush of customers to that establishment when this fact becomes generally known. Geis & Foster have the largest and best selected stock of dry goods in this city, but the firm desire to call particular attention to the department allotted to CARPETS.

One portion of their large store is devoted to the sale of carpets, and as they buy an immense stock at a time they are necessarily enabled to buy and sell cheaper than any other store in town. Visit Geis & Foster's mammoth store on Clinton street, Johnstown, and examine their goods and prices and we are sure you will patronize the firm.

HICKEY'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—John Hickey, Undertaker, on Julian street, Fourth Ward, Altoona, is prepared to supply Metallic Burial Cases of all sizes and patterns, and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Hickey keeps constantly on hand a large stock of new and fashionable furniture, and those who require anything in his line should give him a call. Every article sent from his rooms will be warranted as represented.

Hair and Straw Mattrasses manufactured to order at less than city prices.

Cane seat chairs re-caned and fitted up as good as new.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. [Jul.13.-tf.]

IN THE SHADOW OF THE SCAFFOLD

Trial of Michael Moore for the Murder of his Wife.

Full Report of Evidence, Verdict, &c.

[Reported by C. W. Easly, Esq.]

In the columns of the FREEMAN of the 9th of March last, we published the details of a most brutal murder which was perpetrated in the vicinity of a small village known as Mineral Point, located on the line of the Pa. R. R., distant about seven miles east of Johnstown. It is unnecessary here to recall the particulars of this most fiendish crime. Suffice it to say that Michael Moore, who resided about one-half mile east of Mineral Point, was strongly suspected of being the perpetrator of the shocking tragedy, and on that suspicion he was speedily arrested and committed to jail in this place. The same intuition which led to the fixing of the crime upon Moore impressed upon all minds the indelible belief that the unfortunate victim was the wife, or rather one of the wives (for the remains were burned and mutilated beyond identification) of the suspected murderer—the theory being that he had went to a distant city, where she resided, and under pretence of taking her once more to his home and his bosom, had induced her to accompany him even into that dark and lonely mountain gorge where the frightful deed of blood was so fiendishly perpetrated. Hence it is that Michael Moore stands to-day within the shadow of the gallows, and hence it is that we present as fully as need be all the preliminaries of his trial and the facts elicited from the testimony up to the latest possible hour on Friday.

THE COUNSEL.

The District Attorney of this county, Wm. H Sechler, Esq., assisted by F. P Tierney, Esq., represents the Commonwealth in this case, and A. Kopelin and J. P. Linton, Esqs., appear for the defence.

THE ACCUSED.

Michael Moore is a man of rather muscular frame, possesses a somewhat forbidding cast of countenance, and is about 45 years of age. During the three months that he has been incarcerated in jail he has apparently lost little flesh, but is evidently not as self-reliant as he was at the time of his arrest and subsequent committal.

TRUE BILL FOUND.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cambria County, June Term, 1872. Before Hon. JOHN DEAN, *President Judge, and* Hons. R. J. LLOYD *and* JOHN FLANAGAN, Associates.

On Tuesday afternoon of this week the Grand Jury found a true bill against Moore, the indictment charging him with murder, and at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning he was brought into Court for arraignment. At the request of his counsel the Court directed the manacles to be removed from his wrists, and they then presented the following

REASONS FOR QUASHING THE INDICTMENT.

1st. That he was denied or not given a preliminary hearing before the finding of the bill of indictment against him, and upon which he is called to be tried.

2d. The prisoner claims the right to challenge the Grand Jury before which and by whom the indictment is presented and found, and upon which he is proposed to be tried.

3d. That the Grand Jury by whom the indictment was found and returned against the prisoner was not drawn and selected according to law—in this:

First, That the number of jurors to be selected and placed in the wheel was not fixed by the Court prior to the first term of Court in the year 1872, as the law authorizes.

Second, That there was no order or precept of the said Court, or of two of the Judges in vacation, commanding the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners to empanel the said Grand Jury.

Third, That the wheel from which the said Grand Jury was drawn was not kept in the possession of the Jury Commissioners and the key thereof in the custody of the Sheriff, as directed by law.

Fourth, It does not appear from the return that the jurors were legally drawn.

Fifth, That the bill itself appears to be signed as a true bill by two distinct and separate Foremen.

TESTIMONY ON THESE POINTS.

On the motion to quash by reason of the informality of not designating the number of jurors to be placed in the wheel when the venire was ordered, Thomas Davis, one of the Jury Commissioners was sworn, and testified that he was elected in October, 1870, a Jury Commissioner. On the 9th of January last the filling of the wheel was commenced. My recollection is that we placed 756 names in the wheel. I understood the number remaining in the wheel should be sufficient for one full jury, after the drawing, for all the regular terms for that year. These names were selected as directed by the Act of Assembly.

In answer to question by Mr. Linton, Mr. Davis stated that he was not certain whether it was the assessment list or the election returns from which the names were taken. We had no order of the Court designating the number of names to be placed in the wheel. We keep no official records of our transactions as Jury Commissioners, except filing our oaths. Mr. Skelly is my colleague. We selected names alternately, and agreed upon that they should go in. We occupied the Grand Jury room in performance of this duty.

We got the wheel in the Sheriff's office. After filling the wheel it was taken by us to the Sheriff's office. It was in his office when I last saw it. We have no office as Jury Commissioners. I can designate the particular seals on the jury wheel which we put on after sealing it up.

And on the motion to quash because of the jury wheel not having been kept in possession of the Jury Commissioners and the key in the custody of the Sheriff, the counsel for the prisoner called W. B Bonacker, Esq., who was sworn, and testified as follows; I am sheriff of Cambria county; the jury wheel is in the Sheriff's office at the present time; it has been there since I have been Sheriff, except when the Jury Commissioners take it to the jury room to place jurors' names in it. I have been Sheriff since December, 1870. The office I spoke of is the one furnished by the county in which my business as Sheriff is transacted. I keep a key, and my deputy also has one. The jury wheel of this county has not been out of my possession since my predecessor handed it over to me.

[Answer to questions by Commonwealth's counsel.] To the best of my knowledge the jury commissioners placed the wheel in my possession. [Answer to question by the Court.] I unlocked the wheel for them, and when filled I would lock it again and return it to my office. I think the wheel was in the office when I took possession; at the drawing of the jury the wheel is not taken out of the office; it is at time of filling the wheel.

Court adjourned at 11 o'clock A. M to enable counsel to bring in their authorities touching the above reasons.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at 2 o'clock. The counsel for the Commonwealth proceeded to cite a number of authorities with the view of controverting the reasons offered by prisoner's counsel for quashing the indictment. The warrant for the arrest of Michael Moore, and the coroner's inquisition were also offered in evidence.

The authorities relied upon by counsel for the prisoner to sustain their positions taken for a motion to quash were next offered, and argued at length. The motion to quash was overruled by the Court and the prisoner ordered to be arraigned. A special plea of the prisoner, under direction of his counsel, which was based upon the reasons made to quash, was first offered. The counsel for the Commonwealth entered a general demurrer to this plea. Upon the grounds that they had no knowledge of the kind of evidence that would be adduced, by reason of no preliminary hearing having been had, the prisoner's counsel next moved for a continuance of the case. The petition for a continuance was refused.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

The impressive formula prescribed by the statute for the arraignment of prisoners charged with the high crime of murder was then read to the accused and in a firm voice he responded to the usual inquiry as to how he pleaded —"NOT GUILTY." Immediately after plea being entered his counsel challenged the array of traverse jurors, and filed reasons therefor.

THE JURY.

At half past three o'clock the Clerk commenced calling a jury, and the following list of challenges was made before the regular panel was exhausted: for cause 16; peremptorily, by prisoner's counsel, 10; by Commonwealth's counsel, 2. The jurors were sworn in from the regular panel, when a special VENIRE was ordered by the Court, and TALESMEN were called to complete the jury. Of these nine were challenged peremptorily by prisoner's counsel and three for cause.

The following named gentlemen, chosen in the order given, comprise in this important trial the requisite

LIST OF JURORS.

George M'Cullough, Munster township.
Roland R. Davis, Ebensburg.
Francis Strittmatter, Carroll township;
Benjamin F. Anderson, Allegheny township;
Charles A. M'Mullin, "
Augustine Yost, Carroll township;
Casper Dimond, Croyle township;
Joseph Behe, Carrolltown;
Oliver Reed, Blacklick township;
Michel M'Guire, Allaghgny township;
John Ferguson, (Tales,) Blacklick township.
Charles Owens, (Tales,) Ebensburg.

Court adjourned at 6 o'clock, p. m.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

OPENING FOR COMMONWEALTH.

Court convened at 8 o'clock. W. H Sechler, Esq., opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth. He stated to the jury that the indictment charged Michael Moore with the murder of Ann E. Boyle. The accused had resided in the vicinity of Summerhill as long ago as 1853 or perhaps 1850. In the month of October 1853 he married Ann E Boyle, but within a year or two afterwards she was compelled to leave him on account of the ill-treatment she experienced at his hands. From that time he knew nothing further about her until the fall of 1871, or in January 1872 In the year 1864 Moore was married, in Johnstown, to Catharine Connell. The District Attorney went on to state the chain of evidence by which the Commonwealth proposed to prove that the body which was discovered near Mineral Point, on the morning of the first day of March, of this year, was that of Ann E Moore, the lawful wife of the accused, and that she was then cruelly murdered by her husband, Michael Moore, the prisoner at the bar.

As the District Attorney ably and lucidly summed up the evidence which would be adduced in the course of the trial there was a painful anxiety manifested by the prisoner, for a chain of circumstances would be forged, in the event of all these statements being proven, which would seem to establish his guilt beyond the possibility of a doubt. District Attorney Sechler occupied some twenty minutes in opening the case.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John Shriver sworn.—I resided at the time of this affair in Conemaugh township, this county. On the first day of March, 1872, about 8 o'clock in the morning, I went to the stable and harnessed my big horse but hauled wood for my father. Hauled two loads; went for the third and my dog came along and run ahead of me. He commenced to bark down over the hill when I was loading the wood. Hauled that load home, unloaded it and put the horses in the stable. Then went to the house where I lived, got my gun, took another small dog with me and started after the big dog. The dog led me toward Mr. Gick's. When I got on top of the hill the dog was down over the hill where the blood was; heard him barking down there. Started down, and when I got to the bottom I stopped three or four hundred yards from where the blood was. The little dog started on ahead of me. Walked some distance and got on the trail of a fox. I was going in the direction the little dog had been, when the little dog got on a man's tracks and followed them to where the blood was. He barked twice or three times; I called him, but he would not come away; I sent him home by that time I got on a man's tracks, which I followed till I came to the blood. Looked at it and stirred it around with my foot; found in it a switch of woman's hair with two hair pins in it. This was covered with wet leaves. Looked around and saw a pair of spectacles, a full set of artificial teeth and three or four pieces of comb for the hair. I became frightened and started off right away; walked about sixteen feet, and looking across the log saw a pile of wood there. After I saw this I started over to Mr. Gick's. I asked Andrew to go along with me. He and Mr. Reighard's son came along. We then went to Mineral Point and got six more men, and we all returned to the place where the blood was. When within fifty or six hundred yards we saw smoke. We then went on to where the body was on fire; the fire was on the body of a woman. This was at the same place I had seen the pile of wood before I brought those men. I was not present when a survey of the ground was made. We looked around them and picked up the articles I mentioned as having first seen myself, and also a piece of scarf or comforter and a stocking garter. [Above named articles shown to the witness.] I think the piece around her neck was a stocking garter or piece of comforter; it was brown. The body was all bruised black and the legs were burned off from the knees down. I took snow in my hands and put out the fire. I could tell it was a woman; the only spot not burned was on the breast. She was lying on her face; the face was burned black; the bender of her spectacles sticking out. Could not distinguish her features—the face was too much burned. There was a little piece of clothing left on her breast. We examined her mouth and found she had no teeth. I left then for my home. The tracks I saw there led down towards Mineral Point; I followed the tracks about two hundred yards to where a little road came in. There were the tracks of a man and woman going in and the man coming out; they led first north and then east; I measured the man's track; it was 11½ inches long. The woman wore a rubber shoe.

Cross-Examined.—It was about half-past ten when I went the first time. I could not identify the body of the woman. I did not see Michael Moore then. The dog was part hound; I got him from Gates at South Fork; he got him from Croyle. Tom Moore sold him to me; he first got the loan of him from Mr. Gates. He claimed him, but Mr. Gates owned him. The blood was sixteen feet from the body. I can't tell who has kept possession of the articles found there since then. Only picked up the pieces of comb, but I saw all the rest.

Re-examined in Chief.—I identify the comb from the teeth broken out, the spectacles from the way they are bent and by one of the glasses being out. The articles found were taken possession of by the coroner.

Re-Cross-Examined.—It was between five and 6 o'clock in the evening. It was between 12 and 1 o'clock when I saw the body first. There was considerable blood there. I was frightened the first time. I knew that the tracks were those of a boot or shoe.

J. A. Harrold sworn.—[Articles found shown to witness, who identifies the teeth, spectacles and the piece of woolen comforter which was around the neck of the woman when he arrived on the ground.] I cut the comforter from her neck. The comb, hair pins and comforter, with needle work and garter, I believe to be the ones I saw at the same place. These articles were all lying on a log when I got there. I measured the distance from where the body was found to where the blood was, which was sixteen feet. [Remnants of burned clothing and some white hair shown witness.] These remnants I found on the body; the hair I got out of the knot where it was tied around her neck. I gave these articles to the Sheriff, first putting a private mark on the teeth and spectacles. I took them into my custody when I first went on the ground. I am Coroner of Cambria county.

Cross-Examined.—I arrived on the ground between 5 and 6 o'clock, p. m., of March 1st. Others had been there before I arrived. I knew some of them. I recognize one set of the teeth by three parallel strokes I made with my pen-knife, and the other set by a large and small mark I put on them. A month or six weeks after they came into my possession I delivered them to the Sheriff. In the meantime I kept them locked up. The spectacles I marked by two indentations. The body was burned past recognition. Did not see Michael Moore then. I showed the teeth to Dr. Wakefield; he had them for about five minutes; I was present and took them away with me.

W. B. Bonacker sworn.—I am Sheriff of Cambria county. [Articles found shown to witness, who identifies them as the ones he got from Mr. Harrold.] All these articles have been out of my possession; I brought them to Mr. John Scanlan and had them put in his iron safe, as I had no safe place to keep them. I got them from him on Tuesday last. I believe them to be the same I got from the Coroner. My deputy brought them to the jail and locked them up in a closet. Mr. Sechler asked me the privilege of taking the teeth from the package and I told Mr. Scanlan to give them to him if he wished.

Cross-Examined.—I do not remember the time I got these articles from the Coroner. It was between one and two weeks after they were found.

John E. Scanlan sworn.—The same bundle given me by the Sheriff was returned to him except the teeth, which were given to Mr. Zahm in the presence of Mr. Sechler. They were put in Mr. Johnston's safe. He carries one set of keys of this safe and I carry the other. I put no mark on them.

G. C. K. Zahm sworn.—[Teeth shown to witness.] These teeth were in my possession; received them from Mr. Scanlan in Mr. Sechler's presence and returned them again in his presence.

Cross-Examined.—I am not an officer of this County. Mr. Sechler found that I was going to Philadelphia and he asked me to take the teeth with me. I put no private mark on them. In Philadelphia I went to George Smith, a detective; I went with him to different dental establishments, occupying some four or five hours, to see if any of them could identify them. I had a letter from Mr. Sechler to this man, who was called a detective. The teeth were not out of my sight during our visits to these dentists. We saw some four or five. I brought them back with me.

R. L. Johnston sworn.—I am a partner of Mr. Scanlan; did not know that this package was in my safe; do not know of any person having my key; kept my pair of keys in a drawer in my inside office.

B. Stutzman sworn.—[Package containing articles shown witness, who stated that he received it from the Foreman of the Grand Jury.] I put it in the desk in the Sheriff's office, and in the evening carried it over to the jail.—I am not a Deputy Sheriff.

Cross-Examined.—I don't know anything of the contents of the package. I brought it into Court this morning the same as I put it away.

The articles above named were next offered in evidence. Counsel for defence take exceptions to permitting them to go in evidence for the reason that there is no evidence that these articles are the same found in the neighborhood of the dead body; and if they were sufficiently identified it would not still be evidence to affect the prisoner. Evidence admitted by the Court.

Ephraim Wissinger sworn.—I reside at Mineral Point and am a foreman on the Pa. R. R.; went in the seven o'clock train, called on by Mr. Shriver, to the place where we saw smoke and fire. Found pieces of wood burning; saw the body as soon as I got there and before the fire was extinguished. The snow in some places was two inches deep. Found tracks of two persons—one I supposed a woman's, the other a man's—leading to the blood. Followed the tracks 340 feet to an old road which led from an old fire-clay bank to Mr. Reighard's fence. I noticed that the large track led away from the place where the body was—the small one did not. I afterwards traced the track which I believed to be the same from there to the Penn'a railroad. This was in the afternoon of the same day. The starting point led south about 340 feet, then east, and from that place where the body was found; then it came out into the road which is used for hauling fire-clay from the bank to Mineral Point. Lost the track here, but a short distance further found it leading nearly north in the direction of the railroad. Shortly after I saw Mr. Zahm's house—the track led directly up the hill from the railroad and then on down the hill to the railroad, nearly a half mile east of Mineral Point. Crossing the road, I found the track leading off towards a house known as Mr. Gick's house—the one he lived in. I followed the track on further than the railroad. The house is almost 18 rods from the road; it is on low ground, some 3 or 4 rods from the south-east bank of the Conemaugh creek. I was with the surveyor when he passed over this ground. Frank D. Storm was here called to prove survey of the localities above described. The running of lines was done in presence of Mr. Wissinger and others.] [The draft was next shown witness, who testified that he believed it to be nearly a correct plot of the ground he traveled over that day, and that he carried one end of the chain when survey was made.] [Commonwealth's counsel offer the draft in evidence, which is admitted by the Court. Counsel for defense object, for the reason that the witness cannot testify positively to its correctness. Exception allowed and bill sealed. Court, on application of counsel for Commonwealth permitted the surveyor to erase objectionable words and said draft to be allowed to be permitted to go before the jury.] [The articles found were next shown witness, who identified the teeth by peculiar marks which he noticed on the vulcanized plate, and believed that he recognized the other articles as the ones he had seen on the ground that day.] (Objectionable notes in draft having been erased, the witness explained to the jury the localities marked thereon.) The track I traced down to the road I measured with a stick and it was the same size as the track near the body. I measured the track when it led off from the railroad to Moore's house, close to the road. It measured the same as the track I had followed. Asa Parsons measured the track with a rule; it was 11½ inches long. Mr. Parsons, when I last heard from him, was in Minnesota. The body was taken from the place it was found to Mineral Point, that evening. I took charge of it then, brought it to Johnstown and gave it into the hands of the coroner. This was in the forenoon of March 2d. I saw that Squire Strayer's office. It was the body of a female. The string which was around the neck was drawn as tight as to indent the flesh, leaving it nearly even with the string. The knot was tied behind the neck. I live in the station house within twenty feet of the railroad. Passengers get out and in on both sides. There had been a fall of snow the night before—about two inches. I observed tracks leading from the south side that morning—one a small track. I took to be a woman's and the large track a man's. I walked up about 150 feet along the road to where they turned off—this was eastward from the station. The tracks then led off south east to the fire clay road. I know the train stopped on the night of the 28th of February. It was snowing at 8 o'clock in the evening but it was not at 9 o'clock. The mail train due at 9:11, stopped there that evening. It may have been 2 or 3 minutes behind time. The next preceding passenger train going west would be at 3:39 p. m.—the Way Passenger train. The mail train, east, at 12:36, noon, stops. The first passenger train west after the mail would be at 9:57. The next train to stop after the 9:11 train at night would be the Accommodation train at 6:00 next morning going east. There was freezing on the night of the 28th of February. A track made that night before would be frozen. The tracks leading out appeared fresh. The snow had melted away some where the pool of blood lay; there was some blood on a little bush. Just at this place it was all tramped around when I got there.

At 12 o'clock, M., Court adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Testimony of Mr. Wissinger resumed.

Cross Examined.—It was about half past one o'clock, p. m., when I saw the body; part of the burning wood I took to be pieces of hewn timber and some of it stave timber which was split. They were old pieces, not cut recently; some of it I think was picked up near the fire. The body of the woman was face downwards and I think there was no fire under her. Her face was burned black. The pieces of timber were lying against the woman; I took off three and there was one piece left. This was about three fourths of a mile north-east of Moore's house. Thomas Moore lives at South Fork, two and one half-miles from Mineral Point. I was in the house when the 9:11 train passed west that night. Michael Moore lives about half a mile from my house; have known Michael Moore about 16 years; do not pretend to say that the tracks I saw were his tracks. The old Portage railroad is not marked on the draft. It was from 16 to 18 feet from where I saw blood on the bushes to the place where the body was found. When I found the teeth the sets were separated about two feet and lay about twenty feet from where the body was found. The pieces of comb were found about ten feet from where the teeth were, and near the pool of blood. I can't say that there was any evidence that this woman was cut or struck. Saw no matches, shavings, or light kindling of any kind. Samuel Reighard's house is nearer this place than Moore's. There are other houses around there as near and some nearer than his. The tracks I saw near the station were there before the body was discerned. I saw them about 7 o'clock. It was about that hour that men employed on the tracks go to work.

Re-examined in chief.—I saw what I took to be ashes where the fire was. The ground was rocky there; her breast lay on the rock, and there were holes between them where ashes might escape. The stones were heated when I came there. There was not enough of wood on the body to consume it; no fire was burning on the head or face then. Reighard's house is west of this place—Gick's is southwest.

EDWARD PAGE sworn.—I was present on the 1st of March with seven others when the body was found. I picked up a piece of scarf about 46 feet from where the body lay—[Sworn and identified.] I handed the piece of cart to John Ford. I observed a small track and a large one going in towards this place. I observed one track leading away from where the body was found. It was a large track and led to the main road out along the road about 10 rods, from there through a thicket which I couldn't get through, I went out the main road until I came to the fire clay bank; got on the track then which led me down to the old Portage railroad and on down to the Central; from there I went home. It was about 18 or 20 rods from the place I left it to Moore's house. I observed no tracks going into the fire-clay bank. This was not the way usually traveled coming from or going to the fire-clay bank, I saw the body, it was all burned.

Cross Examined.—When I said the body was all burned I mean the legs were burned off and one of the hands; I am not sure about the other; I got there about 11 o'clock. The clay bank is about a quarter of a mile from where the body was found; I tracked the two persons to this clay bank. I did not see Moore that day.

Re-examined in chief.—I noticed the tracks particularly because I thought it might be some of my wife's relatives come from Altoona. Men were working at the fire clay bank.—They had not gone to work yet. Samuel Page and William Jones were employed there; they went to work about 15 or 20 minutes after I got home. It is wood-land where the body was found. There is another road leading from Mineral Point to the fire clay bank but these footprints took the road leading past my house.

Re-cross-examined.—I lived at that time at Mineral Point on the old Portage railroad. I saw tracks of two persons leading past my house that morning. I was watchman at Mineral Point saw mill at that time. I noticed the tracks between 6 and 7 o'clock leading along the Central railroad east. There was a small track and a large one. They led on right towards the fire clay bank and looked as it they were fresh.

JOHN SHRIVER recalled.—It was on the first of March, in Conemaugh township, Cambria county, that this body was found.

JOHN PENDAY sworn.—I saw the body which was found near Mineral Point in March last. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.—(The testimony of this witness describing the appearance of the body and articles found was substantially the same as that detailed by previous witnesses.) Mr. Morrell and I, on the 2d of March, followed tracks from the foot of the hill on the old Portage railroad to the embarkment which runs down from the Central railroad. Whoever had made these tracks had slipped down there. We went eastward along the Central until we came to a path—went down this path and saw the same tracks which we had seen at the foot of the hill. These tracks led to within 25 or 30 feet of Michael Moore's house. The snow had blown away here and we traced them no further. I measured the tracks by my own boot, which is eleven inches. Those at the hill and along the path were about half an inch longer than mine. We went right to the door. Mr. Morrell rapped and a little girl came out. He asked for her father or for Michael Moore—she went in and returned saying that he was sick. We left the house and went to the river where we saw the same track—one was going down the river and the other going up.

JOHN CHRISTANZ sworn.—I saw the body, found near Mineral Point, on the first day of March, between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening.

GEORGE PAGE sworn.—I got to the place where this body was found about half-past one o'clock on the afternoon of March 1st. The body was all scorched, her tongue out, her legs burned off at the knees, one nipple of her breast burned off and the other not burned; her nose partially burned and scorched. We started off to follow the tracks coming east from Reighard's. We followed these tracks to the place where the murder was committed. The tracks were close together, as if she had hold of his arm. I noticed the same tracks leading into the drift; they came from the direction of Mineral Point. I started from the main road to the fire-clay bank, and from there to the scene of the murder. Saw a white handkerchief hanging on a bush at the side of the road. The old Portage runs parallel with the Central.

J. A. HARROLD recalled.—(The evidence of Coroner Harrold touching the direction and measurement of the tracks found in the vicinity of the place where the body was found is substantially that detailed by other witnesses.) [Commonwealth's counsel proposed to prove by this witness that the measurement of boots worn by prisoner at the time of his hearing corresponded with the measurement of the tracks found in the locality of the supposed murder. Exceptions were taken by prisoner's counsel for the reason that the Coroner had no legal right, the prisoner being under arrest, to seize and measure his boot or touch his person—that if it be so that the Coroner's measurement of the prisoner's boot corresponds with that of the tracks on the ground where the body was found, that in itself would not be evidence of the prisoner's guilt. The bill of exceptions was allowed.]

Examination resumed.—John Christanz and myself measured the boot of Michael Moore on the 4th day of March last; it was eleven and one-half inches long.

Question by prisoner's counsel—You have already passed on prisoner's guilt, Mr. Harrold, have you not? Answer—I have.

Cross-Examined.—The boots were on the prisoner's feet when I measured them in Squire Strayer's office.

DR. S. M. SWAN sworn.—I was before the coroner's inquest in Johnstown and viewed the body of the woman found at Mineral Point. I made a post-mortem examination of the body on the 2d day of March at the request of the coroner. The whole body presented the appearance of having been exposed to the influence of fire. The hair of the head was entirely destroyed and the scalp was burned to a crisp; the flesh of the face was roasted to such an extent as to render the features unrecognizable—the mouth was open, with the tongue swollen and blackened protruding; there were no teeth in the mouth—the neck had been encircled by a ligature or cord of some thickness which, judging from the indentation left in the skin, had been drawn sufficiently tight to have caused death by strangulation. The arms and hands were shriveled by the action of the fire—the anterior portion of the chest and abdomen were comparatively slightly injured by the fire, but the integuments of the sides and back were in some places cracked and destroyed—the thighs were roasted black and the tissue contracted from the effect of the heat—the legs were burned to a cinder, some parts of which were in detached pieces and other parts wanting. Upon opening the abdomen the intestines and the other viscera of the cavity were found uninjured and the womb was the normal size of an unimpregnated uterus. I made no examination of the lungs, heart, chest, or brain. The body was that of a female. A live body thrown into a fire and burned as this body was would result in death.

Cross Examined.—The cord was not on when I saw the body. I formed my opinion from the depth of the indentation. Death would be produced by stopping the respiration. I discovered no wounds of any kind on the body of the woman.

By the Court.—I could not judge from the appearance of the body whether any external violence had been used.

Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORENOON SESSION.

S. P. Morrell sworn.—I went to the place where this body was found about 2 o'clock on that day. (The testimony of this witness was in the main corroborative of John Pendry's evidence.) [The rule by which the tracks were measured was produced by witness and offered in evidence by the Commonwealth's counsel. The Central railroad and the old Portage railroad, opposite Moore's house, run parallel and are only separated by an embankment.

Samuel Tibbott sworn.—I was upon the ground the day the body was found and noticed the articles picked up there. The shoe-heels I believe to be the same, as they suit the eyes of a person of my age, and I tried them on that day. I am 52 years of age.

Elijah W. Eisenhise sworn.—I am conductor on the Mail train east and west; had charge of the Mail train on the 29th of February last from Altoona to Pittsburgh. Two passengers got off at Mineral Point that night—a man and woman. Our time there is 9.11; we may have been a few minutes late. They were on the train when I took charge of it at Conemaugh. The defendant, Moore, handed me a ticket for Johnstown; I went on to the next passenger, when the prisoner stopped me and asked if we stopped at Mineral Point; turned and looked at him and told him we did. Passed on into the second car and a lady handed me a ticket. Cannot say that I did not see her face, but she got off at Mineral Point; did not notice her particularly, she had a veil over her face. When the train stopped there I was in the rear part of it; I saw them after they stepped off—the prisoner and the lady who was in the second car. They got off on the south track, opposite the station house they started east. The lady was on the ground and I was standing on the platform from which she had just stepped.

Cross-Examined.—I was examined at Johnstown before—on coroner's inquest; do not recollect of saying then that I could not identify the prisoner as the man. I first observed the man and woman when lifting tickets for Altoona and Kittanning Point. I knew it was this man who got off there by his overcoat and by the fact that he was not in the car when we left there. Both of them having tickets to Johnstown and Pittsburgh, I thought there was no notice this matter particularly. I remember the upper part of the man's face. They got off the train 29th Feb.; that was the night I went west. I recollect about them getting off. He had his hat on. I did not notice his beard; his cheeks and his eyes; I saw his face on the east side by side. He had on a kind of a brown overcoat. [Coat produced.] The coat looked like that one.

Francis Hoke sworn.—I am a brakeman on P. R. R.; ran on Mr. Eisenhise's train on the night of the 29th of February last; saw two passengers, a man and woman, get off the train at Mineral Point that night; got off on south track and started east along the railroad; noticed the woman in the car—she was closely veiled; only observed the man getting off the step—couldn't recognize him now; she wore a black dress.

George Parks sworn.—Was on the Mail train west on the night of Feb. 29th, 1872; remember of seeing a lady getting up to pass out of the train; cannot swear positively to that night. After the train started I saw a lady and gentleman walking up the south track—the gentleman one or two ties ahead of the lady; I was in the second car; don't know whether they got out of the car or not.

H. B. Hamilton sworn.—I am ticket agent at Tyrone, Blair county, on Pa. R. R. On the 29th February last I sold two tickets from Tyrone to Johnstown, for the Mail west. I testify from my recollection—made no memorandum. I sell tickets and make a daily record; the tickets are all numbered consecutively; don't remember numbers. I made a report of those tickets to H. W. Gwinner, General Passenger and Ticket agent at that time. I keep no duplicate of that report; nothing of record remained in my office showing who bought the tickets. My attention was called to these tickets being sold some two or three days afterwards. I noticed an account of the murder in the newspapers; it was three or four days after they were sold. I remember of having sold two tickets that day. [Commonwealth's counsel propose to ask witness what tickets, if any, he sold to passengers for Mail train west on the 29th of February last. If so, how many and to what points?] Counsel for prisoner object for the reason that the record of the whole number of tickets sold, and of their respective numbers, made by the officers of the railroad company in the ordinary course of their business, is the best evidence of the fact proposed to be proved, and that no other evidence

speaking English with difficulty, was allowed an interpreter. Alphonse Vachon sworn as interpreter.] The prisoner went to work at Schuylkill. The woman said her name was Moore. The prisoner said she was his wife. They had a big trunk with them; I saw the trunk and what was in it. This trunk looks like the one.

Cross-Examined.—I have known this interpreter for a couple of days; I am French and he is French. This trunk looks like the one was at my house. The man who stayed at my house brought the trunk. The prisoner was the man. He came last January; don't know what date. I have not seen him since he left my house. He called himself Michael Mooney, but his wife told me his name was Michael Moore. I keep an eating house. The man who brought the trunk took it away. I did not mark the trunk.

Re-direct.—[Contents of trunk examined by witness, who recognizes a delaine dress ruffled in the waist, the ruffles having been made in her house; a coffee-pot in which she boiled medicine while there; a black silk overskirt; a wrapper; a bed quilt, some of the patches of which had been got from witness; a white worked skirt, gingham sunbonnet, small piece of green calico, a figured calico skirt, large pair of shears, a photograph of Mrs. Moore, pictures of two boys, four or five white chemises, a night gown, a black calico every day dress, a small apron worn every day, a piece of bagging worn as an apren when she was washing dishes, a pair of small scissors, a plain white skirt, a white worked bib worn first day she came.]

Cross-Examined—I did not pack these clothes in the trunk; she showed them to me; put no private mark on them; saw them before at my house; did not see them since. All these clothes were hanging up in their room; did not see her put them in the trunk. This is the same man who boarded with me; have not seen the woman since she was at my house. She was dressed in black alpaca dress, straw hat with blue veil upon it, and a large black blanket shawl. They left my house in the morning—about 7 or 8 o'clock.

Re-direct.—She was along the first time this man came. She never said her name was Moore in his presence. They occupied the same room. He called her his wife.—Cannot remember the day they left; he went a little while before her with the trunk. She wore false teeth; she was 40 or 45 years of age; she wore spectacles; when she started from my house she had a white woolen scarf on her neck. I saw her teeth—they were on a red base. (Teeth shown witness.) These look like them. (Spectacles, one glass being out, shown witness.) She had spectacles like those, and every time she went to put them on one of the glasses would fall out.—This piece of white scarf is exactly like the one she wore when she left my house; this hair pin is the same as three or four she gave me before she started. Her hair was gray, or black and white mixed; this looks like her hair. She dressed her hair with a little comb like the one shown. She wore gaiters with gum shoes over them when she left my place; the gum shoes had a little strap across the top and were nearly new. She had money in her possession—more than $100 when she came, but I can't tell how much. I saw the trunk in the jury room since I came. It saw it yesterday in the Court room.

Cross-Examined.—The man who was at my house did not work in Osceola at all.—He said he was going to Schuylkill. He started from my house. I saw her money; know from the $20, $10 and $5 bills that she had more than $100. They paid their bills when they left. She told me she came from Philadelphia; don't know whether he was present or not—She never told me how old she was.—These were the only false teeth I saw with any person.

[Commonwealth next proposes to ask witness what the conduct of this man was towards his wife while at the house of witness. Objected to that the inquiry as to a fact prior to the time of the killing does not establish that these parties who were at his house were the prisoner and the deceased woman; nor could the witness fix a standard of the kind of treatment by husband to wife or wife to husband.] Evidence not allowed to be admitted under the offer.

[Check received from prisoner by Mr. Murphy, number 3558, offered in evidence. Objected to for the reason that it was extorted and extracted from her under duress and that it is not the check testified to by the baggage master at Altoona from his record, it being 3358 and not 3558.]

Check admitted in evidence.

Joachim Goepil sworn.—I reside at Osceola; saw defendant at my house in the latter part of January last. He was at my house between 5 and 6 weeks; a lady he called his wife was with him, and Mr. Moore wanted to rent a room from me. He asked my charge. I told him $5 a month in advance. I furnished him with bed, table and whatever he needed in room; he brought his wife. They boarded themselves and cooked on my stove. He told me he could not stay, as he must go back to his work in Schuylkill county, to where he was at work and get his tools. He stopped two or three days and left on Monday morning; came back in about two weeks; did not bring his tools, as he said. Stayed a few days and went back again. He would go and come; the last time he came was on the 25th of February, he said he would take his wife back again; went to my work on Monday and came back on Saturday night following. He was gone. Did not see him since till I came to this place. The woman had gone also. They had a trunk with them when they came. I saw the outside of it, the same as I do now, but never put my hand on it. The woman had been sick in bed for over a week before she left. He went towards Tyrone when he would go away.

Cross-examined—He told me at first his name was Michael Mooney. I did not see him since the 25th of Feb., until I came here this week. He boarded at another place before he came to my place. I would know Michael Moore by his appearance just as well as if he was my father. I have not seen that woman since.

Re-direct.—The party boarding with me wore pretty long hair and his beard was the same as it is now. I left my home on Monday, 26th of February.

Patrick Dunn sworn.—I reside at Osceola Mills, Clearfield county. I resided there in February last; saw a man there at that time who called himself Michael Moore. The prisoner is the same man. I had not much conversation with him at that time. When I first saw him he came into my grocery store and asked me if I knew him. I said not. He said he knew me about 15 years ago on the Allegheny Portage Railroad. Told him he might have known me, but I had forgotten him. Asked me if I knew any parties around there from Johnstown. I answered yes. He asked me if their names was Quinn. Told him yes, and where they worked. He said he followed mining. Asked me to direct him where to get a house to rent. I did not know of any. A few days after he told me he had got a room, and he bought some groceries from me. He said he had his wife with him. I saw him last in Osceola, in February last.

Cross Examined.—Can't say when I saw him there first, nor the last time I saw him.

Wm. H. Danner sworn.—I reside in Osceola. I know Michael Moore. In January last he came to my hotel and asked me if I knew where he could rent a room; told him I did not. He then asked privilege for himself and wife to stay until he could find a room, and I said they might. He said he would go over to the depot then and fetch his wife, which he did in about half an hour afterward. They stopped with me two days and then left. The lady paid the bill. She was a tall old lady and wore a black dress and black straw hat; she wore spectacles; would take her to have been about 50 years old. I noticed the woman appeared to have a good deal of money. While turning over the bills to pay me I saw she had about $140.

Cross-Examined.—In the cell in the jail since I came here I last saw Michael Moore since that time. I recognized him at the first glance. He looks a little stouter than when I saw him before; I believe the hairs in his head are grayer; his moustache is longer—his beard shorter. Don't know his brother Tom. When I get even slightly acquainted with a man I do not forget his countenance.

[Counsel for Commonwealth ask for a forthwith subpœna on Thomas Moore. Allowed by the Court, but counsel cautioned that case will not be delayed for his failure to appear.]

Court adjourned until 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORENOON SESSION.

Court commenced at the usual hour, when the Commonwealth proposed to offer in evidence the trunk and contents as far as identified by witnesses called. Proposition, with exceptions taken thereto by prisoner's counsel, submitted in writing. Offer admitted.

Mrs. Gospil recalled.—(Witness selects from the trunk the articles which she had identified on her previous examination.)

Rev. P. M. Garvey sworn.—My profession is that of a Catholic priest—pastor of St. John Gualbert's church, Johnstown. I keep a registry of marriages solemnized in the church—it is the practice. I have that registry with me. I have the record of marriages solemnized in October, 1853, kept by the pastor of the church, or his assistant. Rev. T. Mullen, present Bishop of Erie, was pastor in 1853. I am acquainted with his hand-writing. I have been pastor of the church since July 10, 1860; the book has been in my possession ever since. Rev. T. Mullen now resides in Erie, Pa. The record shows that witnesses were present at that ceremony. I have seen Rev. Mullen—have received letters from him. [Commonwealth offer to prove by this witness, by the parish registry in the handwriting of Rev. T. Mullen, the solemnization of a marriage between prisoner and a woman in Oct., 6 - 1853.—Objected to for the reason that as Rev. Mullen resides within the State, and the jurisdiction of this court, secondary evidence cannot be received. Objections sustained.]

Mrs. Tully sworn.—I have known Mich'l Moore for about 22 years; recognize the prisoner as Moore; know of him living with a woman as his wife near Summerhill station, three-fourths of a mile from me; was in his house the Saturday night before she left him. They were living together not quite two years. She told me she was going to Philadelphia; the maiden name of the woman was Anna Boyle. [Commonwealth now proposes to show witness photograph of woman found in trunk, to see if she can identify it as Mrs. Moore.]

To questions by prisoner's Counsel.—It is 15 or 16 years since I saw the woman last. Did not see them married. [Testimony of Commonwealth objected to because the witness does not know that the prisoner was married to Anna Boyle.] She did not take the photograph, nor was she present at the time it was done. [Commonwealth don't propose to prove that the party spoken of by witness was the party at Osceola, nor is it proposed to prove that the dead body found by the Coroner in this county was the body of the lady spoken of as having been at Osceola—that not being an artist, the question put asks an opinion from one who has not even the knowledge necessary to draw an inference; but if she had the knowledge, it would be an opinion, not a fact, and therefore not evidence. Court decides the evidence competent and admits the offer.]

Re direct.—(Photograph shown.) This is the picture of the lady at Summerhill I saw with Michael Moore and whom he called his wife.

Cross Examined.—Can't say whether the dress on the woman in the picture is the same as when I saw her last. She wore no ear-rings then, but her hair was dressed the same; one side of her eye was a little disfigured by the drawing of an eye-tooth; there is no disfiguration on the eye in the photograph as far as I see; her eyes were dark; her hair dark brown; she was something over 5 feet high, slim and tall. Did not see the dead body. It was on a Saturday evening when last I saw him; she left on Sunday. I was at church on Sunday and so was Moore.

Daniel Pringle sworn.—I have known Michael Moore 20 years or more; when I first knew him he resided in Croyle township, now Summerhill. He was not married when I first knew him. I have no personal knowledge about their being married except by hearsay. Lived 1½ miles from them. He kept house. I believe they were married, because I saw them at the house when passing on the railroad. He lived there about two years; The maiden name of the woman was Annie E. Boyle; she came to live with my father in 1843; she lived with him 4 or 5 years. I lived about 4 rods from my father's house; saw her there every day. After my father's death she lived in my house, can't say how long; after that she lived at different places in the neighborhood. Had a conversation with Michael Moore since she left with regard to the woman; this was 5 or 6 years ago. He asked me if I knew where Annie was; told him I did not.

To question by Prisoner's counsel—I saw her last about 14 or 15 years ago. I saw the photograph which was taken out of the trunk at the bank in Johnstown; Did not see the dead body. Am not a photographer; don't know by whom that photograph was taken.

Re direct.—(Photograph shown witness). This is the likeness of what I first knew to be Annie E. Boyle; known afterwards as Annie Moore.

Cross-Examined.—That, as appears in the picture, is the way she always wore her hair; never saw her with those ear rings—she didn't wear any. She did not wear false teeth then, but her teeth were very bad.

John Tully sworn.—Know Michael Moore about 22 or 23 years; the prisoner is the man. He was single when I first knew him; lived with his mother and family. He got a house afterwards and got married; he was married to Annie Boyle. She left him some time after that on a Sunday; the next day he came to my house and told me that she had left him.

Mrs. Mary Davis sworn.—I reside in Pittsburgh. I know Michael Moore—knew him first some 18 or 20 years ago. He was then living about half a mile from what was known as the Half-way house, with his mother, two brothers and one sister; they moved down towards the Viaduct. Afterwards he was keeping company with my sister, Annie E. Boyle. I was never at the house after Moore and her were married. Saw them at the door and in the garden, but never spoke to her afterwards. The house was called Michael Moore's. It is from 16 to 18 years since I saw my sister; did not see this body. She might have been an inch or two shorter than me. I am in my 50th year; a brother is two years younger and she was about two years younger than him. (Photograph shown witness.) That is my sister's picture. I am 5 feet 7 inches high; she was about 1½ inches smaller.

Cross examined.—This picture looks older than when I saw her last; think I could not be mistaken in her picture. It was talked of at the time she disappeared that he had killed her.

Samuel Pringle sworn.—Know Michael Moore; the prisoner is the man. (The testimony of this witness was not material.)

Robert McFetridge sworn.—I reside at 402 Dean street, Philadelphia. I saw the prisoner, Michael Moore, in my father's house in Philadelphia. When I came in he was standing in the house; Lizzie Stevenson was in the room; she was our housekeeper; she had been living in our family as such for about 11 years; she left father's about the 24th of January; can't tell the year; she left the day the prisoner was at the house; have not seen her since; she had her own room. (Photograph shown.) This is the likeness of the woman I knew as Elizabeth Stevenson.

Mrs. Gupiel was here re called to select two photographs of boys which had been shown to her by Mrs. Moore at Osceola. She said they were her friends in Philadelphia. These are the two she showed me.

(On cross-examination she stated she had put no private mark on them, but they looked like the same. She showed them to her last January.)

Examination of McFetridge resumed.—(Two photographs shown to witness, who states they are the pictures of his youngest brother, William, and a boy who goes with him.) I know that William gave it to Lizzie Stevenson.

Cross examined.—The man I saw at my father's house was partly gray haired; had side whiskers and moustache of a reddish color. He had boots on. I can tell the man by a mark on his cheek; it was about half past 7 on the morning of the 24th of January, on a Wednesday. When I came home that evening the house was locked up; did not see that man since until I saw him in the prison on Monday last.

Re direct.—There were others present at the prison when I went to the jail with the District Attorney. No one pointed him out to me; I knew him. It was last winter I saw this man.

Geo McFetridge sworn.—I reside at 402 Dean street, Phila. There are five members of our family—six with my father. Elizabeth Stevenson was our housekeeper last winter; she lived with us about 11 years. I was in the army when she came; she left our house on the 24th of January, 1871; I saw her at breakfast time, she was gone when I returned in the evening. (Photograph and frame identified.) It is Elizabeth Stevenson's likeness. (Delaine dress testified to by Mrs. Gupiel identified by witness also.) I would suppose Lizzie was about 45 or 50 years of age; she wore artificial teeth. Saw her wear a small scarf. These spectacles (shown) look like the ones she wore; have seen the glass out. (Witness further stated that the piece of scarf testified to, as having been picked up near the place of finding the body looked like one which some member of his family had given to her.)

Court adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Testimony of George McFetridge resumed.

Cross-Examined.—My father is not here. Our family did not reside eleven years at the place I speak of. I am a steam fitter by trade. My father is about 54 or 55.

Mrs. Sarah Carr sworn.—I reside at 336 Borden street, Philadelphia; knew a woman there named Lizzie Stevenson for about 11 years. When I first knew her she was cooking at 17th and Vernon streets; next at Mr. McFetridge's house. I last saw her on the 23d of January last, at my house. (Photograph examined and identified.) I dressed her hair for her in the gallery at the time the picture was taken. The delaine dress found in the trunk was the one she wore at the time. (Witness describes jewelry worn by woman at time photograph was taken, and also stated that a chain attached to a watch belonging to husband of witness was worn by Lizzie Stevenson at that time.) She gave me one of the pictures. (Fac-simile of photograph produced by the witness.) She looked a little cross-eyed when I first knew her, but looked a great deal better when I last saw her. I saw that trunk at my house—it belonged to me then; I sold it to Elizabeth Stevenson two years ago. The silk overskirt (found in trunk) she wore over her dress when the likeness was taken. The photographs were taken late last fall. (A chain, breast-pin and ear-drops found in the trunk shown witness, who recognizes them as the ones worn by Lizzie Stevenson when photograph was taken.) [Commonwealth offers these articles in evidence, which is objected to by prisoner's counsel. They are admitted by Court. Sarah Carr photograph also placed in evidence.]

Mrs. Elizabeth Franks sworn.—I live at 1114 Ohio st., Philadelphia. (Photograph shown.) I knew this woman as Mrs. Ann Moore; I did not know her as Lizzie Stevenson. I saw her at my house; I wrote two letters for her; directed them to Michael Moore, in care of Father Garvey, Johnstown, Pa.; the first one was written in October last—the second one the week before Christmas.

George McFetridge re called.—A till of a trunk was found in a room in the third story of our house after Lizzie left; it belonged to her trunk and was brought here by me.

Wm. McFetridge sworn.—I saw prisoner at my father's house once; Lizzie Stevenson and I were present; I sat for a quarter of an hour looking at him; he was not talking to any one while I was in. (Photograph shown and recognized.) Lizzie Stevenson was carrying a barrel one day, when she fell and broke part of her false teeth; this was three weeks before she went away. (Piece of scarf shown.) That is part of a fireman's scarf; my brother Jim gave her the scarf.

Cross examined.—On the 24th of January, 1872, at 3 o'clock, that man, the prisoner went away carrying a traveling bag and she went with him; all that was said, she told him to go on and he started towards Lombard street; she was dressed in black, as if she was going to go out. She handed me the key of the house and said she would be back the next evening. I was working in a grocery on Pine street and had gone home for a basket at 3 o'clock and found that man there. He wore a long beard.

Joseph Yorkstone sworn.—(Photograph shown witness. Recognize it as the likeness of Lizzie Stevenson. Witness identifies the spectacles found at the locality where body was discovered as belonging to Lizzie Stevenson by a peculiarity in the rivet; identifies teeth by stating that one of the teeth of upper set was broken out and afterwards another one put in; states that he knows that rivet in spectacles, because he put it in.)

Cross examined.—I reside in Philadelphia am a tin-smith. I got to know her by going into McFetridge's family to see one of the sons. I fixed the rivet last summer.

M. P. Meagher sworn.—I saw the prisoner at Osceola on the 26th of last January; spoke to him there.

S. M. Aultz sworn.—I reside in Tyrone and keep hotel: saw prisoner on the evening of the 28th of February, 1872, himself and a lady stopped at my place: he called her his wife. He asked to stay all night; offered him the pen to register his name: told me to write it—Michael Moore; wrote his name in my book: asked him his residence—he said Philadelphia: said his wife was delicate and the doctors in that city advised him to come to the country, it might make a change in his wife's health. His wife had a black dress on. In the morning he paid his bill, went into the parlor, and shortly after came out of the door and started up street. He ate his supper, but his wife, he said, was unwell and could not eat. Her breakfast was taken to her room next morning.

Cross-examined.—I have a leaf from my registry; the entry made "Mr Moore and wife roomed in No. 7." The date of heading was fixed by my son. He had a brown overcoat on at that time. His beard was somewhat longer than it is now; he had no moustache.

(Leaf of Hotel Register offered in evidence.)

Wm. H. Young sworn.—Reside in Tyrone. Saw the prisoner on the night of the 28th and morning of the 29th of February. Saw a lady go away with him that morning.

Cross Examined.—I noticed him particularly for the reason that as I was leaving the table Miss Aultz told me that a bottle of whisky had fallen out of his pocket, and I heard him asking how far it was to Johnstown. Saw him next morning carrying a waiter up stairs with provisions. (Overcoat shown.) The coat was similar in color to that one.

T. G Lightner sworn.—I reside in Tyrone and keep a hotel. Saw prisoner at my place on the 29th of February. He came about half past 12 and stayed until 5 o'clock. A lady was with him. He told me he had come from Osceola, and asked me what time the train went west—told him 25 minutes past 6 o'clock. The lady was tall, slim and delicate looking.

Sarah C. Selfridge sworn.—Was living in February last at Thos. Lightner's, in Tyrone. Remember of seeing prisoner there. Didn't know his name until she told me he was her husband and that she was Mrs. Mich'l Moore. She was dressed in black, wore a black straw hat with a blue veil on it, and had on a black shawl and gum overshoes over her shoes. She asked Mr. Moore where their trunk was, and he said he had got it checked for Broad Top city. They left the house about 5 o'clock, saying they wanted to make the train. (Photograph shown to witness.) That is the picture of the woman, Mrs. Moore. I know of him getting medicine there for her. I said, "You ain't going to let your woman take that." He answered, "She's got to take that or she'll take worse."

J. S. Strayer recalled.—(Envelope with letter directed to Mrs. Ann Moore, 402 Dean st., Philadelphia, which witness identified as having been in trunk, was offered in evidence. Excluded for the present.)

Court adjourned until Monday, June 10th, until 2 o'clock, p. m.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at 2 o'clock, p. m., as per adjournment, when the general panel of jurors for second week of term was called. Causes set down for trial this week were continued by general consent of the Bar, and jurors were discharged. At 3:15 the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Moore was resumed.

Rev. P. M. Garvey recalled.—I received one or perhaps two letters addressed in my care for Michael Moore, and delivered them to him. I read one of them to him. They were signed Annie Moore, or Annie E. Moore, and were dated Philadelphia. The letter I read to Michael Moore was addressed inside, "My Dear Husband." I wrote no letters for him by his instructions. One of these letters I received late last fall or early in the winter, but none afterwards. When I read the letter to him he denied she was his wife; afterwards he acknowledged she was the person to whom he had been married several years before.

Cross-examined.—He said when I read it to him that the woman was dead long years before.

In chief.—The first time he said that she was not the person at all—that she was dead, and this was the work of some of his enemies.

H. J. Roberts (re called and envelope shown him.) I have seen that envelope or one like it; saw another one and noticed a discrepency in the number; one was Anne Moore, 409 Dean street, the other 4099 Dean street.)

J. S. Strayer (also re called.)—The envelope containing letter was taken out of the trunk at the time it was opened in Johnstown; have no private mark on it.)

Examination of Rev. P. M. Garvey resumed.—I believe the address on that letter to be in my handwriting; I mailed it myself over one year ago. [Envelope offered in evidence. Objected to, because it purports to be a correspondence between the witness on the stand and a lady in Philadelphia with which the prisoner at the bar had no connection—that the identity of the letter being the one taken out of the trunk is not sufficiently shown to have been the one written or mailed by the witness. Objection overruled and envelope admitted in evidence.] I had no conversation in December or January with the prisoner in regard to his wife.

William Flynn sworn.—Reside at Portage; am acquainted with Michael Moore. I wrote a letter for him last winter addressed to Mrs. Ann Moore No. 4002 Dean street, Philadelphia. He told me to sign it "Michael Moore." [Counsel for Commonwealth propose to show witness for identification the letter referred to found in the house at Dean street after the woman known as Lizzie Stevenson had left, and to offer said letter in evidence. Objected to in writing by prisoner's counsel. Evidence admitted.] (Letter shown witness.) I wrote this letter for Michael Moore.

[TRUE COPY.]

Portage Jan 8 1872

Dear wife

I Just Recel'vd your letter of Nov 22 I Have been away from Johnstown for a month and not Expecting any letter did not Call I am glad you landed safe and well and would be glad to see you as for myself I am well and working every day in the coal mines at No 6 if you want me there you must send me money as I cant get it now when you write direct your letters plain so I can make it out better, I want money very bad myself at the present time write soon

your Husband
Michiel Moor

The letter is endorsed on the next page:

Direct to Michiel Moor, Portage P. O. Cambria county Pa

Wm. McFetridge recalled.—I found that letter at home under the stove, the day after Lizzie Stevenson went away. The envelope was ragged and I tore it up; gave it to my brother when he came in. She was the only woman in our house.

Geo. McFetridge recalled.—(Identifies letter by having put his name on it when the District Attorney called at their house. Letter offered in evidence and admitted.)

Dr. Jefferson Litz sworn.—In January and February last lived at Osceola; am a physician. I saw the prisoner there about the last of February. He came to my house and asked me to call to see his wife; went with him to Mr. Goupil's house and wrote a prescription to the drug store for the patient. Mrs. Moore paid me for my visit and gave Michael Moore money to go to the drug store and get the prescription filled. He started along with me and on the way down he stated that this woman had broke him up; that she was always sick and he never had any pleasure with her, and asked me to either kill or cure her. Walked as far as my office and he wanted me to go and take a drink with him; declined, and, going into my office, he also walked in. Asked me if I could cure this woman—don't remember my answer. He said if I couldn't cure her to put her out of the road—that I could do it and he'd make it all right with me. Paid no attention to this, as I thought it was said because he was under the influence of liquor. He then left. I think she told me her age was 45 or 46. (Photograph shown witness.) That is a photograph of the woman I attended. The woman was somewhat hysterical and generally debilitated. He stated to me that he had boys who sent him money.

Cross-examined.—Did not see him since until I met him in the jail. The lady was in bed when I saw her.

Rev. P. M. Garvey recalled.—I keep a registry of marriages. (Registry produced.) I performed the marriage on the 1st of February, 1864, between Michael Moore, of the parish of Aries, Queens county, Ireland, and Bridget Connor, parish of Portarlington, Kings county, Ireland. Witnesses—James Finegan and Maria C. Lynch. The entry is in my handwriting. The prisoner is the person I married. They have since lived together as husband and wife. Saw the woman to whom I married him in March last. They had one child by this marriage. I saw him at his house last fall; we had a conversation about his wife who was still living.—He admitted having discovered she was still alive, but had thought she was dead.

Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORENOON SESSION.

Testimony of Rev. P. M. Garvey resumed.—At the time I last conversed with him he acknowledged he had been to Philadelphia to see his wife. My correspondence applied to letters received and I wrote but one. I performed my plain duty by telling him that this last woman was not his wife and that they must separate. I believe they did. Bridget Connell was present at this conversation.

Cross-Examined.—This conversation was in my room; they both said they were members of my Church. I did not send for them—they came on other business. I told them if they did not separate they would not receive the rites of the Church. This was after he had been to Philadelphia. When I showed him the letter he protested that the woman Annie E. Moore had been dead many years, and that this was got up on him. The first letter I received was an inquiry as to whether the Moore's lived in that neighborhood; the second asked for a copy of the marriage certificate referred to. The letters purported to be from Annie E. Moore. I had no personal acquaintance with a woman of that name.

Dr. S. M. Swan recalled.—The cord around the woman's neck was about the middle of it; my opinion is that death was caused by strangulation.

Cross-Examined.—First saw the body at office of 'Squire Strayer, in Johnstown, on the 2d of March; the tongue protruded when I saw it.

Dr. D. Litz was also called to testify, as an expert, to evideuces of strangulation.]

E. Wisinger recalled.—I saw the Harrisburg Accommodation pass east on the 1st of March last; did not see any one get off that train at Mineral Point station.

J. C. Rifle sworn.—I have known the prisoner for about four years. In November last he came to my house and asked me to take Father Garvey to his house at Mineral Point to see his wife, who was sick. When we got there Mr. Moore and I remained outside, and in conversation he said to me that a letter had come to his neighborhood stating that his wife was still living and that he would have to leave the woman he was living with. About eight days afterwards he came down again and told me that he was going away—he couldn't stay any longer; that he had gone to Philadelphia and going to a number to which he was directed a lady came to the door and told him he couldn't see the woman he asked for—Mrs. Moore.

John M. Shirey sworn.—I know Mich'l Moore; saw him on the 3d of last March. He was shaved clean and trimmed.

Cross-Examined.—Saw him at Wilmore church—had not seen him at church for several years before. Saw him in the church. Whispered to him and asked if anything had been found out in regard to that murder. He said a man had been seen who had come out of the fire-clay bank with the back of his coat muddied.

Sarah C. Selfridge recalled.—I made a mistake in my statement about the day of the month; it was the 28th or 29th of February I meant.

D. F. Ramsey sworn.—I know the prisoner. I saw him on the Mail train going east on the 22d of January; last saw him on the train at McGarvey's station, east of Altoona; I got off there.

J. T. Harris recalled.—(Overcoat shown.) I saw that coat on Michael Moore's back; got it in the house of James Hagan the night he was arrested; got it again in April at his house on Prospect Hill, where his family is now living—the Bridget Connell family.

Cross-Examined.—I believe this to be the same coat because it looks like the one. Hagan's house is at the foot of Plane No. 6.

In chief.—(Boots shown.) I took those boots off of Mr. Moore's feet at the jail in Ebensburg and gave them to the District Attorney. I arrested the prisoner at the Foot of No. 3, on Sunday evening, March 3d, at Jas. Hagan's house. This house is 12 or 14 miles east of Mineral Point. I took the prisoner to Johnstown and before the coroner.

Cross-Examined.—He told me he was working at No. 3 and boarding at Hagan's. Didn't ask me what he was arrested for until about three hundred yards from the house, when he asked me and I told him. He then said, "Is that so? Well, I'm not ashamed of anything. Anything I've done and am not afraid to meet it."

[Boots and coat offered in evidence. Objected to. Articles admitted in evidence. Tray of trunk identified by Mrs. Carr and also admitted in evidence.

Commonwealth rests.

OPENING OF CASE FOR THE PRISONER.

At 9¾ o'clock, John P. Linton, Esq., opened the case for the accused. He briefly adverted to a portion of the testimony which had been adduced, and which it was expected by counsel to show that in some particulars at least the witnesses were mistaken. The prisoner had had no preliminary hearing; he was incarcerated in jail and had no opportunity of hunting up witnesses to rebut the suspicion thrown upon him. He stands here alone, without friends to assist him, without money to aid him, and is compelled to go to trial unprepared to meet and answer the charge preferred against him. The prisoner's counsel showed that they hoped to break the connecting links in the chain of evidence thrown around him by the Commonwealth and that such a reasonable doubt of his complicity in this crime would be raised in the minds of the jury as should result in his acquittal.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Dr. J. S. Wakefield sworn.—I reside in Johnstown; I am a dentist by profession. (Teeth shown.) I saw those teeth before—got them from Mr. Hatrold; received several articles tied up in a handkerchief. Articles shown and recognized.) These were left with me about 30 hours.

Cross-Examined.—I recognize the teeth because there were remarkable for a repair a break in the lower set. I returned them in precisely the same condition they were received by me.

John D. Thomas sworn.—I reside in Ebensburg—am a boot and shoe dealer. The average size of a stogy boot is No. 8. A No. 8 boot will measure about 10 inches; a No. 9, 11 inches, and a No. 10, 11¾ inches.

(At this juncture, Court adjourned until 2 o'clock, to give prisoner's counsel an opportunity to prepare their evidence and defense.)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at the usual hour, when testimony for the defense was resumed.

Geo. W. Brown sworn.—I am a boot and shoemaker, and reside in Ebensburg. A laboring man would wear a No. 8 or 9 stogy boot, measuring from 11 to 12 inches.

Cross-Examined.—A boot in drying would shrink up some, but would expand if it got wet again.

In chief.—An ordinary No. 8 inside would measure about two sizes larger outside; in inches it would be about 11¾ inches. A No. 9 inside measure would be on the outside 9 inches, or thereabouts. A No. 8 boot, ordinarily speaking, would be 10¾ inches in length.

J. D. Thomas recalled.—I measured the prisoner's foot; it measures 5½ in length. This would make his foot 10 inches long.

Cross-Examined.—If I was making the prisoner a pair of boots I would make No. 8's. They would be 10½ and would measure 11¾ to 11¾ inches in length. These are old boots.

In chief.—I measured the boots produced here; their length in inches is 11¾ inches.

George Gardner affirmed.—I am postmaster at Johnstown since July, 1870. [Prisoner's counsel proposed to prove by this witness that a letter was received at the post-office in Johnstown from Bellefield, Ohio, directed to Mich'l Moore. The Court refused to allow this testimony to go in evidence.]

[The prisoner's counsel next offered the testimony elicited before the coroner's inquest, at the finding of the body, in evidence, and referred particularly to that portion in which the body found was supposed to be that of a woman named Mrs. Ambrose. The testimony of E. W. Eisenbise Mr. Luther Martin, Mrs. Nancy Martin, and S. A. Reynolds, as found in the evidence given at the inquest, was the portion to which the prisoner's counsel more especially referred. Testimony before inquest excluded by Court.]

[Prisoner's counsel next offer in evidence the finding of the coroner's jury, dated March 5th, 1872, and the warrant for the arrest of the prisoner, dated the 3d day of March last. The finding of the jury is offered for the purpose of showing the impossibility of identifying the body at that time, and the warrant is offered for the purpose of showing that the prisoner at the bar was restrained of his liberty and is now on his trial without due process of law. Former proposition admitted, but the latter decided by the Court to be an improper offer.]

[The warrant then offered for the purpose of contradicting the coroner's testimony and is admitted for that purpose.]

Defense rest. The Commonwealth having nothing further to offer, the evidence closes.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

At a quarter past 3 o'clock the opening argument for the Commonwealth was commenced by F. P. Tierney, Esq., who carefully reviewed the testimony from the time that the body was found and the tracks leading from the scene of the terrible tragedy induced the suspicion that Michl Moore was the guilty perpetrator. The movements of the prisoner, as fully detailed by witnesses, were then recapitulated and the jury asked to believe that Ann E. Moore, the lawful wife of the prisoner, was the victim, and that Michael Moore, the prisoner at the bar, was her murderer.

At half past 4 o'clock Mr. Tierney concluded his remarks and J. P. Linton, Esq., began the opening argument for the accused, in which he ably and most logically reasoned upon the evidence adduced by the Commonwealth and sought to show beyond a doubt that many of upon the prisoner could be satisfactorily accounted for to the exculpation of the accused.

Pending Col. Linton's argument, Court adjourned at 6 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FORENOON SESSION.

J. P. Linton, Esq., resumed his argument for the accused, closing at 9:35. His per oration was particularly eloquent—so much so that we are constrained to give space to a portion of it. In concluding, Mr. Linton said:

"Perhaps, gentlemen, I am wearying your patience and should apologize for the prolixity with which I am discussing this evidence, but when I reflect upon the terrible responsibility which rests upon your verdict, I feel that you will excuse me for perhaps saying too much rather than omitting to say anything that ought to be said in this case. The issue of Life or Death depends upon your decision, and Death coming in any form is terrible.

"I have stood at the bedside of a dying child—one pure as the driven snow—where every aspiration was heavenward;—an angel on earth, though to her death was but transition to the angels in Heaven; yet even there Death was terrible.

"When one full of years and honors, after a life well spent, surrounded by friends and relatives, with a firm reliance on the Christian faith and assured hope of a Christian's destiny, sinks peacefully, painlessly, serenely to rest—even there Death is terrible.

"I know that some of you, gentlemen, know that even on the battle-field, where, amid music, and ringing shouts, and waving banners,—where the soul in the exultation of the moment seems exalted above the scenes of time and sense,—even there, when a comrade is stricken down with the shout of victory on his lips and the inspiration of triumph in his eyes, Death is terrible.

"Yet we cannot but admit that, if all the Commonwealth alleges is true, the death of that lonely woman on that bleak hill-side, amid its dreary and desolate surroundings, in the cold, grey dawn of that early March morning, was doubly terrible. The heart sickens at the contemplation of such a scene and shudders at the very thought of that which followed. The mind instinctively seeks a victim upon which to avenge such an atrocity! The Commonwealth's counsel well understand this instinctive feeling of the human breast, and they hope to warp your judgment, gentlemen, by proving and constantly recurring to this scene. As honest, fair-minded, humane gentlemen, you will be careful that its contemplation has no such effect, but from this very circumstance only the more carefully, conscientiously, dispassionately consider the evidence. The very consciousness that the atrocity of the deed might influence your judgment should only induce you to act with the greater caution—to proceed with the more scrupulous anxiety.—For, gentlemen, you cannot forget that if your verdict should be against this poor, unfortunate man, it will consign him to a death more terrible than any to which I have referred.—Death upon the scaffold brings disgrace to his memory and leaves a stigma upon all those who may be connected with him by the ties of kindred. There are those who, unable to be present and endure the painful suspense and anxiety of this protracted trial, are anxiously awaiting its issue and perhaps at this very moment are prayerfully asking that you, gentlemen, may be able in your consciences to realize the humane aspiration of the Commonwealth when it places a man on trial and says: 'May God grant you a safe deliverance!'

"Yes, may God grant this man a safe deliverance—a deliverance from the dangers which financial, legal and detective ability have accumulated around him.

"I have endeavored to show, gentlemen, why this should be your duty, and I have no fears, gentlemen, but that you will do your duty. I have at least endeavored to do mine."

The closing argument for the defense, delivered by A. Kopelin, Esq., immediately followed. Before proceeding to address the jury, Mr. Kopelin submitted to the Court the following points as matter of law and asked the Court to so instruct the jury:

1st. That the Commonwealth must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a homicide was committed at or about the time and place averred in this indictment.

2d. That the dead body was the body of the person averred in this indictment.

3d. That the evidence must point with such unerring certainty to the prisoner as to exclude beyond a reasonable doubt any other hypothesis than that he was the guilty agent.

4th. That the presumption of the law is that the prisoner is innocent, and that before he can be found guilty the Commonwealth must not only furnish such proof as to overcome that presumption, but convince the minds and consciences of the jury beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

5th. That under the evidence, as claimed by the Commonwealth, it could only be murder in the *second degree*.

Col. Kopelin made a powerful argument on behalf of the prisoner, and asked a verdict of acquittal at the hands of the jury; that the Commonwealth had failed to prove that the accused was guilty of murder in any degree, and therefore should be allowed to go free. He occupied one hour and forty-five minutes in the delivery of his argument.

Wm. E. Sechler, Esq., District Attorney, commenced the closing argument for the Commonwealth at 11 o'clock. The evidence pointing to the guilt of the prisoner was summed up in a manner calculated to impress upon the minds of the jury the fact that Annie E. Moore was the woman, the premeditated murder of whom was charged, and that her husband, Michael Moore, the prisoner at the bar, was the author of the terrible crime, or at least that so far as it was possible for an unbroken chain of circumstantial evidence to establish such a fact, he was the guilty man.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court convened at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Sechler resumed his remarks. After a most able and convincing argument of over two hours' duration, he concluded, and his Honor, Judge Dean, proceeded to the following

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—You have patiently heard all the evidence in this case—that adduced by the Commonwealth to prove guilt, and by the prisoner to establish innocence. This ev

towards Moore's house. You will consider carefully this evidence and what reliance is to be placed on the testimony, considering the character of it. Some of the witnesses did not attempt to trace the tracks until late in the day, when, as is claimed by the prisoner's counsel, the snow must have almost, if not altogether, disappeared, and the difficulty in tracing a track over such ground, especially as others had walked in the vicinity of the Rail Road. If this track led in the direction of Moore's house and close to it, it is a circumstance pointing to him as the man who made the track, when taken in connection with the fact that the track was 11¼ inches in length and that Moore's boot measured 11¾ inches.—You will bear in mind, gentlemen, what has been urged here by the prisoner's counsel as to the want of accuracy in this measurement of the track, as well as to the want of correspondence between the track and Moore's foot, as testified to by Mr. Thomas, the shoemaker, and give to all the evidence bearing upon this question its proper weight. In regard to this question of the tracks, in one view of it, it is the most important fact in the case. If the large track which led away from the body was not Moore's track, or if you should have a reasonable doubt on that matter, the entire case of the Commonwealth fails; for it cannot be that if but two tracks led to the body, and but one out, and that one not Moore's, that he could have committed the crime. All the other evidence of the Commonwealth could not prove guilt. But, if the Commonwealth have only paired by the *measurement* and tracing of the tracks to satisfactorily establish this large one to be Moore's, then it is for you to say whether, from all the other evidence in the case, it is shown beyond a reasonable doubt to be Moore's.

Then, if by the measurement of the tracks and the direction in which they led, you should believe that it pointed to Moore as the man who committed the crime, that would not be enough. It is not sufficient for you to say that he is probably the man; he must beyond a doubt be the man. That this circumstance points to Moore, may be significant; but it is only a circumstance subsequent to the crime, which must be considered with those which preceded it.

If it does not point to Moore up to this point, no connection has as yet been shown between him and the party alleged to have been killed, nor has it as yet been shown who is the deceased.

The Commonwealth charges that this body found is that of one Annie E. Moore, alias Elizabeth Stevenson, who for many years before and up until five weeks of her death had been a resident of No. 402 Dean st., Philadelphia. Comparing with a description of the body, as nearly as its disfigured condition will permit, and all its surroundings, and comparing them with the personal description of Elizabeth Stevenson, it is claimed that the identity of the two cannot be doubted.

The testimony of John Shriver, Coroner Harrold, and other witnesses, the Commonwealth claims to have proven that a set of artificial teeth for upper and lower jaw—one of the teeth of the upper set having been once broken—a pair of spectacles with one glass lost, several pieces of a hair comb, a small piece of white woolen scarf, and a few gray hairs, are found near the body. You heard the testimony of the witnesses who saw and picked up these articles, and what has been urged by the counsel for the prisoner as showing doubt as to their identity. It is for you to judge and determine whether they were found as claimed, and whether the ones produced here in Court are the same. If they were not found as described by the witnesses, or if those produced here are not the same, then the identity of the body, so far as it depends on the finding or identification of these articles, fails. If you believe these articles were found, and are those produced, then it would be a circumstance tending to show that the artificial teeth, the spectacles, the grey hairs, the comb, the piece of scarf, belonged to the woman whose body was found.

From the testimony of the McFetridges, Sarah Carr, and others, it appears that Anne E. Moore, or Elizabeth Stevenson who resided at Dean street Philadelphia, wore artificial teeth and spectacles, was partly grey, that she also owned a white woolen scarf. On the witness stand they testify, more or less positively, that they recognize these articles picked up as hers. One of them testifies to the spectacles, one glass of which was loose and often fell out; one that the artificial had a broken one, which is indicated in the set found on the ground; and the witness Yorkstone says he recognizes the spectacles, both by their general appearance and because he once repaired them when broken, and points out a small rivet put in by him. It has proven that Elizabeth Stevenson left Philadelphia about the 24th of January last, and has not been seen since. If this was her body, to make the circumstance of the large track pointing to Moore consistent with the fact that the body found is that of a woman, but shortly before a resident of 402 Dean street, Philadelphia, some connection must be established.

Another circumstance subsequent to the date of the crime, it is claimed, points to Moore, and shows the identity of the body. After Moore's arrest, he gave to Mr. J. Mo Mr. J. Murphy, a merchant at Johnstown, Rail Road baggage check described "Tyrone, No. 3558," and asked Mr. Murphy to demand the baggage called for by that check, at Altoona. Murphy gave this check to Burgess Strayer, who demanded the baggage from Mr. Nichols, agent at Johnstown, which he telegraphed to and received from Mr Ewing, agent at Altoona, a trunk with the corresponding strap check 3558. This trunk the agent delivered to Burgess Strayer, who the next morning opened it, and testifies with great positiveness to contents. You have heard the testimony and seen what the Commonwealth claims was in it when received by Burgess Strayer. A number of articles of a woman's clothing apparel, some letters and envelopes, several photographs of persons, among them that of a woman. The track pointing to Moore the person killed being a woman—this check 3558 being in Moore's possession so soon after the body was found, calling for a trunk, which, on being examined, is found to contain property mainly that of a woman, no owner or woman appearing, and the possession of the check by Moore not explained—points to the woman who owned the trunk as her whose body was found.

To make this circumstance of any importance at all, some connection must be established with circumstances preceding the finding of the body.

Leaving then the circumstances which occur after the finding of the body, you will turn your attention to those which precede it, and which, as is claimed by the Commonwealth, point clearly that the large track was Michael Moore's that the trunk for which the prisoner held the check 3558 was Elizabeth Stevenson's, and that the body found was hers.

What we say concerning this evidence we do not pretend to give in detail, or in the exact words of the witnesses. We shall advert to this evidence for the purpose of calling your attention to that which on both sides seems to have been treated as material. If we omit to mention any material fact, or should err in any statement, you who have heard all the evidence carefully, will remember and supply or correct. The evidence is for you, and not for us—from it you must make up your verdict.

It appears from the evidence that about the the year 1853, the prisoner lived with a woman whose maiden name was Annie E. Boyle.—Whether married to her or not, she went by the name of Mrs. Moore; they lived in the same house and were deemed husband and wife by their neighbors. Some two years after commencing to live together, she appears to have left him. The neighbors do not appear to know where she went, nor is there any evidence to show that Moore knew. On the contrary, there is evidence that he inquired of Mr. Pringle, a year or two after, if he knew where she was. Nor is there any evidence of any communication between Moore and this woman up until the fall of 1871—a period of sixteen years. In the meantime, as appears from the testimony of Father Garvey, Moore, on the 1st day of February, 1864, was married at Johnstown, in this county, to one Bridget Connor, with whom, so far as appears from the evidence, he lived up to the fall or winter of 1871. By this marriage there was a child or children, and last fall the family resided at Mineral Point, in this county. About this time, or before it, Father Garvey received a letter or letters addressed to Moore at Johnstown in his care, which, as he testifies, he delivered to the prisoner, and one of which he had read to him—the one commencing "My dear husband," and signed Annie E. Moore, and being dated at Philadelphia. Father Garvey says that at the time he read this letter to him Moore denied that the writer was his wife, and alleged that the woman referred to was dead years before, but that afterwards he admitted she was his wife, and that he had been in Philadelphia to see her. You then have the testimony of William Flynn, that Moore requested him to write a letter for him, addressed to Annie E. Moore, 402 Dean street, Philad'a—that he did write the letter, which letter appears in evidence and is sworn to by Flynn as the one written by him. The letter is dated January 8th, 1872, and, as testified to by the witness, William McFetridge, was picked up by him in his father's house the day after Elizabeth Stevenson left. The letter, if will be remembered, spoke of his going to Philadelphia, and requested Annie E. Moore to send him money for that purpose.

Robert and William McFetridge testify that on the 24th of January following they saw, in the house No. 402 Dean street, Philadelphia, where Elizabeth Stevenson lived, a man whom they recognize as the prisoner—that he was in the room with Elizabeth Stephenson. William says that on the afternoon of the same day, they both left, he going first in the direction of Lombard st.—that he was carrying a carpet-bag—that he went first, she telling him to go on—that she gave to him (witness) the key of the house, and also left. She had on black clothes and was dressed as if she were going out. She said she would be back the next day. She did not come back. They (the McFetridge's) did not see her since. This, it will be remembered, was on the 24th of January. Elizabeth Stevenson had a trunk in McFetridge's house, and altho' the boy did not see her trunk taken away, it was not seen in the house after she left. In the latter part of January, or last week of January, Wm. H. Dancer, a hotel keeper in Osceola, Clearfield county, testifies that the prisoner, in company with a woman he called his wife, stopped at his house for two days, and then went to a Mrs. Goupil's, where they remained until the latter part of February During the time they were there Mrs. Goupil and her husband testify that the prisoner was several times absent, saying before he left that he was going to Schuylkill county. She also testifies that she was acquainted with the person of the woman—that she was 45 or 50 years of age, wore spectacles and artificial teeth—that she saw her trunk and contents, had knowledge of her wardrobe—that she also saw in her possession a number of photographs—that he at first said his name was Michael Mooney—that the woman with him was his wife, and that she said she was his wife. Mr. Goupil testifies that he came home from his work on Saturday, the 25th of February—that he was there when he (Goupil) left for his work on Monday, and that he and the woman he called his wife were both gone when he came back the following Saturday.

On the evening of the 28th of February, as testified by Mr. Aultz, the hotel keeper at Tyrone, and his boarder, Mr. Young, the prisoner and a lady whom he called his wife stopped at his (Aultz's) house, and remained all night, and left after breakfast the next morning, which was the 29th of February—about the middle of the day, as appears from the testimony of Lightner, another hotel keeper, they came to his house, and remained until towards evening, when they left in the direction of the railroad station. Catharine Selfridge testifies that she was at Lightner's while they were there—that she asked the woman her name in presence of the prisoner, and that she replied, Mrs. Michael Moore—that before they left, Moore came in, and the woman asked him, "Where is our trunk?" and he replied, "I got it checked for Broad Top city"—that they left about 5 o'clock in the evening—that the woman had on a black straw hat, with blue veil, a black cashmere shawl, a plain black dress, and wore gum overshoes. Mr. Hamilton, ticket agent at Tyrone, testifies that he sold two tickets on the evening of the 29th of February to a man, whom he fails to identify as the prisoner, from Tyrone to Johnstown. You then have the testimony of Capt. Eisenbise, the conductor of the Mail train west on the evening of the 29th of February. He says that the schedule time of the train that evening at Mineral Point was 9 o'clock and 11 minutes, and that it may have been a few minutes behind time—that two passengers got off there, a man and a woman—that they were on the train when he took charge of it at Altoona—that in passing through the cars, the prisoner at the bar handed him a ticket for Johnstown, and soon after asked him (the witness) if the train stopped at Mineral Point—that he replied that it did—that he passed on into the second car, where a lady handed him a ticket for Johnstown—that she had a veil over her face—that when the train stopped at Mineral Point, both the prisoner and the woman got off, and started to walk eastward, in the direction of Altoona, along the track. You will remember, gentlemen, what is urged on the part of the prisoner against this testimony of Capt. Eisenbise, viz., that when before the Coroner's inquest, he did not positively identify the prisoner. The credibility of witnesses is for you. You will also remember the testimony of Hoke, the brakeman on the same train, Park, and Ann James, tending, as is claimed, to corroborate Capt Eisenbise.

You will then call to mind the testimony of Ephraim Wissinger, who testified that there was a fall of snow on the night of the 29th—that the next morning he observed two tracks in the snow, leading from the railroad station eastward—that he followed these tracks about 160 feet along the railroad, to where they turned off to the old fire clay bank road—that one was a large, the other a small track; also, the testimony of Edward Page, Wm. Johns, and other witnesses, that these, or similar, tracks led from where they turned off the railroad into the abandoned clay bank drift, and out again in the direction of and to where the body was found. You will carefully scrutinize this testimony as to the tracks on the railroad and off it, in the direction of the body, and determine whether it proves that which the Commonwealth claims for it.

We call to your attention the evidence relating to the trunk and contents. This trunk, received by Nicholls, Mr. Ewing, the agent at Altoona, testifies he received in the evening of the 29th off Feb'y last, of the Mail train west from Tyrone. F. M. Bell, the bag gage agent at Tyrone, testifies that he shipped the baggage called for by this check 3558 from Tyrone to Altoona, and recognize his chalk mark, No 260, the number of Altoona station, as still on the trunk. Sarah Carr testifies that the trunk at one time belonged to her, and that about two years ago she sold it to Elizabeth Stevenson, who at the time took possession of it, and Mrs. Carr, by certain marks upon it, says she identifies the trunk here produced as the one sold by her. In this trunk when it was opened at Johnstown it is claimed was the photograph of a woman, which photograph has been offered in evidence. Sarah Carr, a resident of Philadelphia, testifies that she was acquainted with Elizabeth Stevenson for many years—that last October she went with her to a photograph gallery in Philadelphia, where this picture was taken—that she arranged Elizabeth's hair and dress before she sat for the picture, and states with considerable detail the clothing and ornaments she wore at the time, which she says correspond with those of the photograph. She also states positively, from her knowledge of the features of the original, that this is Elizabeth Stevenson's photograph. You will also remember the testimony of the McFetridges, and the other witnesses who knew Elizbeth Stevenson in Philadelphia on the subject of this photograph. Mrs. Goupil testifies that she saw this photograph in the possession of the woman who was with Moore at her house in February, and that it is the likeness of this woman, and Sarah Selfridge testifies that it looks like the woman who was with Moore at Lightner's hotel, in Tyrone, on the 29th of February

Thus was concluded the last act of the sad drama, and the curtain will in all probability fall when the unfortunate wretch who was found guilty of a fearful crime shall have paid the penalty upon the scaffold His trial was an arduous one, and his counsel did all for him that mortal men could do.

In reporting this case, we have condensed the evidence as much as possible, yet only avoided unnecessary repetition and cumulative testimony upon well-established facts. As a faithful history of one of the most important cases ever tried in this county, it is herewith submitted to the readers of the FREEMAN.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

On Thursday afternoon the prisoner, through his counsel, Messrs. Kopelin and Linton, filed reasons in arrest of judgment and for a new trial, which will be argued at next September term.

—A terrible tornado passed over Bellefontain O., on Friday night, tearing down trees and unroofing houses in the towns of Degraf and Quincy, Ohio. The latter place was nearly destroyed, and fifty persons were injured. At Degraf ten or twelve buildings are destroyed, the Methodist church being utterly ruined. Mrs. Roll and two children were killed. The body of William Black was found at toledo on Saturday afternoon, in the ruins of a building blown down by the storm the day before.

—The City Councils of Erie have appointed a committed to perfect arrangements for receiving and entertaining the editorial excursionists, who will assemble there on the 25th inst. The committee appointed by Councils is to act in concert with the editors of Erie, and all the necessary arrangements are being made to give the editors of the State a hospitable reception. The excursion promises to be very largely attended.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, : : June 15, 1872.

GRANT left Washington for Long Branch on Wednesday morning, about twelve hours after the adjournment of Congress. During the summer months he will administer the affairs of the government by *proxy*. One of the numerous Dents who hang around the White House will "run the machine."

ON last Tuesday, Democratic State Conventions were held in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, South Carolina and Florida, and delegates were elected in each favorable to the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore convention. In the Indiana convention, Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated for Governor and D. W. Voorhees was defeated as a delegate at large to Baltimore. Thomas P. Fenlon, Esq., formerly of this place, is one of the delegates to Baltimore from Kansas.

CONGRESS adjourned at 9 o'clock on last Monday night. The exciting struggle during the day was over what is known as the Enforcement Act, or as it is more appropriately called, the "Bayonet Election Law," which Grant's subservient tools had passed through the Senate. Though the vigorous and determined opposition of the Democratic members, aided by a few fair-minded Republicans, the bill as it passed the Senate was shorn of its most offensive provisions, and having been thus modified, was passed. Judge Kelly, of this State, was conspicuous in his opposition to the original bill, and greatly contributed in entirely changing its shape before its final passage. We cheerfully accord him all the credit due to his independent course.

Nominations Not Fit to be Made.

It is to be regretted that the same degree of wisdom which was manifested by the Reading convention in the nomination of a State ticket, which has called forth one universal shout of approbation from the Democracy of the entire Commonwealth, was not exercised in the selection of the fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional convention. We do not know, nor is it important now to inquire, how or by what sinister influence the selections were made. We simply look at the result, and have no hesitation in saying that to a remarkable extent it was a lamentable and unpardonable blunder. A ticket having at its head a man of giant intellect like Jeremiah S. Black and at its tail an obscure and unknown person like S. C. T. Dodd, is not the entertainment to which the friends of Constitutional reform expected to be invited. The radical ticket was weak and objectionable by common consent, containing, as it does, such names as Harry White, William Lilly and George V. Lawrence, but it has its counterpart in the Democratic ticket, on which can be read the names of William H. Smith, S. C. T. Dodd and John H. Campbell, together with one or two more of like mediocrity.

We pretend to be somewhat familiar with the names of the ablest and most distinguished Democrats in Pennsylvania, but who and what are Smith, Dodd and Campbell, or what they have ever done to entitle them to this distinction, is to us a profound and inexplicable mystery. The misfortune is, that their nomination is equivalent to an election, otherwise they would be permitted to remain in deep and merited obscurity. It is even said that it required a powerful effort to secure the nomination of Judge Woodward, who is admitted to be pre-eminently qualified for the position.

Western Pennsylvania would have been honorably represented by a man possessing the ability and learning of Edgar Cowan, but Mr. Cowan is one of those rare men who will never stoop, or play the demagogue, in order to obtain an office, and therefore *his* selection was about as improbable as his being struck with lightning.

This is emphatically the age of small politicians, and both parties in this State are proverbial for elevating men possessing the smallest possible amount of brain capital to positions of high public trust. It is a humiliating fact, but it is nevertheless true.

—Out at Cleveland, Ohio, they do strange things. A young, modest-appearing woman named Abbe Hell, called at a merchant tailor's store to find employment; the proprietor, named Rheinhermer, got into conversation with her, was pleased with her talk, manners and appearance and proposed her marriage with one of his workmen, Frank Vieka by name. It was talked over in a matter of fact manner, and so acceptably to both parties that in less than an hour from the time of their first meeting the twain were made one flesh.

—The Erie *Dispatch* states that there is a mocking bird in that city which is liable to indictment as a fraud. It is an imitative biped, and has learned the sound of a police whistle, and can give it with great accuracy. By some strange perversity, the bird repeats the shrill whistle the proper number of times used for the danger signal, and there is hardly a police on the force who has not been fooled into a sharp run after some supposed officer in distress.

—Mary Elkin, of New York, whose daughter, Sophia Meyers, has been committed to Sing Sing for shop-lifting, has a notable family. At one time she, her husband, two daughters and one son were boarding at the State's expense in Sing Sing. Her daughter Sophie has had two thieves for husbands at different times, and one is now serving a ten year's sentence for a bank robbery in the West.

—Whittemore, the South Carolina Congressman who was convicted of selling a cadetship, was one of the delegates to the Convention which renominated Grant. Whittemore also pleaded the statute of limitations to escape being convicted of perjury. Verily Radical politics is calculated to make people acquainted with strange bed-fellows.

Haps and Mishaps at and near Home.

"LOAN me an umbrella!" is what they have been saying all week.

THE Pittsburg LEADER is the only daily paper that had a reporter here during the continuance of the great murder trial. It is THE live paper of Pittsburg.

OUR mercantile friends and others must pardon the omission of their local business announcements and advertising favors this week. We really couldn't do more than we have done

COL. JOHN A. LEMON is Blair county's radical nominee for State Senate, and Seth R. McCune for Assembly. We endorse the men as eminently fit, but condemn their politics as utterly obnoxious.

HON. S. S. BLAIR received the Blair county RADICAL nomination for Congress last week. He has represented this district in Congress before, and is by odds the best man yet named for the office by our friends of the opposition.

WILL they never learn better! A woman attempted to get on a train in motion at Cresson Tuesday morning, and came within an ace of going under the wheels. A friendly boost from behind, furnished by a gentleman on the full run, rescued her from her imminent peril.

HIGH STREET, the principal street in town, presents as ragged and forbidding an appearance just now as we ever knew it to wear The Street Commissioner is busy repairing some streets in the suburbs; but that is no reason—at least we think it no reason—why he should not pay at least a modicum of attention to our chief promenade and thoroughfare

Two or three street fights occurred here, among strangers, last week. The parties were fined at the average rate of $10 a head, with costs, and in one instance, one individual was introduced into the gloomy precincts of the jail over night. This moral discipline had a salutary effect, and ever since, things have been remarkably quiet along the head waters of the Conemaugh.

IT is beyond question that Munson's copper tubular and the all-copper cable lightning rods are the best in use. King & Jones are the agents for the sale of these rods in Cambria county, and we cheerfully recommend them as honest, honorable, fair dealing men, and know that all business done with them will be done on the square. We are sure that no one will regret dealing with them, which is more than can be said for some other agents and other kinds of lightning rods. Mr. Jones, of the firm, will be in north-eastern Cambria during the present and coming week.

RETHINK AND BELIEVE.—There is no doubt—there can be no doubt, that in the various investigations which science has made, she has added to the trophies of the past, and what we see in material development is also going on in the other departments of life. Consumption, once the terror of the human family, is now partly shorn of its terrors. You can meet it at the threshold and dispute its invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which has done more for its cure than all the remedies that have preceded it. We read every week of cures that DR KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has made. We see those on the streets in the full enjoyment of life, who once were apparently on their way to the "narrow house." DR KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has again relit the lamp of life and sent these once suffering invalids on their way rejoicing. Price $1 50 per bottle or four bottles for $5, at 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM CARROLL, a young man about 26 years of age, was killed by a stroke of lightning, on Wednesday afternoon last, on the level between Planes 4 and 5, in Washington township. He had taken refuge from the rain under a large sugar tree, and the lightning struck the tree, passing down the trunk and struck the deceased on the shoulder, passed down his side and made its exit at his boot, bursting the boot in so doing, killing him instantly. The lifeless remains were found by his mother, living near the scene, who had gone to call him to his supper. It is a singular coincidence that the young man's father was killed very near the same spot by a railroad accident on the old Portage railroad several years ago.

MARRIED—At St. Augustine, on Tuesday, 4th inst, by Rev. E. J. Burns, Mr. J. H. Sherin and Miss Ellen Donahoe, all of that place. The happy couple must accept the will for the deed this week. We congratulate them on the joyous event, and hope that peace, plenty and contentment may ever be with them through life.

At Summitville, on the 11th inst., by Rev. Father Hackett, Mr. James Ruttigan, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Annie Todd, of the former place.

ON Monday night, a man named Frank Shank, aged about 50 years, hung himself to a tree in Tomlinson's woods, in Alleghany township, this county. When discovered the next morning, he was stone dead. The deceased had been in our county jail for a couple of months on the charge of attempting to kill his wife and mother-in-law, and was only released on bail last week. He is thought to have been semi-insane.

FOURTH OF JULY is to be picnicked all around the circle this year, as usual. The occasion will be particularly enjoyable at the Summit, where they know how to get up affairs of that kind in tip-top style. At Gallitzin there will also be a picnic on that day. The Catholic churches at those places are to reap the reward. More next week.

IF JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT is half as valuable as people say it is, no family should be without it. Certainly no person, be he lawyer, doctor, minister, or of any other profession, should start on a journey without it. No sailor, fisherman, or woodsman should be without it. In fact, it is needed wherever there is an ache, sprain, cut, bruise, cough or cold.

FARMERS and "Horse Men" are continually inquiring what we know of the utility of SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, and in reply, we would say, through the colums of the FREEMAN, that we have heard from hundreds who have used them with gratifying results: that is also our experience.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
11-18.-1y. 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

DR. ISENBERG, of Altoona, has the only right in Central Pennsylvania to apply the Falsom improvements on artificial teeth, and is not only ready but willing to promise in all cases (no matter how difficult) perfect satisfaction. This Improvement is fully adopted to public speakers, no matter how difficult the case.—They will not fall in coughing, laughing, or talking. Ministers and lawyers should feel themselves particularly interested.

CAUTION.—Every genuine box of DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bears the signature of FLEMING BROS., and their private United States Stamp. ☞ "Take no other." The market is full of imitations

ADMINISTATOR'S NOTICE — Estate of ADAM RORABAUGH, dec'd. Letters of Administration on the estate of Adam Rorabaugh, late of Cambria township, Cambria county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to the estate in question are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.
June 8.-6t.* JOHN RORABAUGH, Adm'r.

GRAND CONCERT!

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

JULY 4th, 1872.

$30,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY!
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS
AT OAKDALE STATION.
Tickets, $1.00.

At the conclusion of the Concert, the Manager will distribute 300 BUILDING LOTS to the ticket-holders in the usual manner, but HONESTLY and IMPARTIALLY.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. GILLILAND, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the workingmen and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six-foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, estimated at 11½ cents per bushel, is worth $10,000. A neat Frame Cottage House is also situated on this property, and with the out-buildings, will be given away with the Lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Malt House, Post Office, Express Office, and a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and taken altogether, is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty, a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, One Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Alleghany cities, have permitted us to refer to them. They will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. Jas. Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics' Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Munson Purcell, Editor and Publisher of Weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; S. Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 89 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

GEORGE H. SHANAFELT,
General Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed. General Office, 72 Third Ave., Pittsburg. Persons remitting Money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order. [May 11.-6t.]

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
The only RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION in the country.

$100,000.00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S
28th SEMI-ANNUAL

Gift Enterprise!

To be drawn Thursday, July 4th, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of
$10,000 IN GOLD!
ONE PRIZE $5,000 IN SILVER!

Two Prizes $1,000 Each
Five Prizes $500 Each
Ten Prizes $100 Each
GREENBACKS.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
Two Horses & Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600 each.
2 Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $500 each!*
Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 10,000. Tickets Limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to Sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be given.

SINGLE TICKETS $2; SIX TICKETS $10; TWELVE TICKETS $20; TWENTY-FIVE TICKETS $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St., CINCINNATI, O.

LOOK SHARP AT THIS!

136. THE ONLY CATHOLIC 136.

BOOK & PERIODICAL STORE

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

M. P. MEAGHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in STANDARD CATHOLIC WORKS of all kind, PRAYER BOOKS, BIBLES, HISTORICAL and CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, PERIODICALS, PICTURES, FRAMES, &c., &c., 136 Franklin Street, Johnstown, Pa. Will supply every article at Baltimore or Philadelphia prices. *A liberal discount allowed to the Rev. Clergy, Libraries, or those buying in large lots.* Books bound and Pictures framed at the lowest possible prices. All the Eastern Weekly Papers for sale.

36 Franklin Street, Johnstown, 136.

DENTISTRY!

AT REDUCED RATES!

DR. L. D. HOFFMAN, graduate of Dental Surgery, respectfully informs the public that he has permanently located in EBENSBURG, where he may be found every day of the week.

DR. HOFFMAN, after having had ample practice for the space of seven years, does not hesitate in affirming that he can give perfect satisfaction in every case relating to the profession. All branches of Mechanical and Surgical Dentistry carefully and scientifically performed. Particular attention given to filling decayed teeth. Also, teeth extracted without pain. For further information concerning prices, etc., call at his office on High street, opposite the Cambria House, where may be examined samples of his work, *which need only be seen to be appreciated.* [may 25.-tf.]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of ZAHM & SON will expire by limitation on the *first day of June*, proximo, after which time the Mercantile business will be continued at the old stand by GEO. C. K. ZAHM. All persons indebted to the said firm will please call and settle their accounts without delay. JAS. B. ZAHM, the retiring member of the firm, will remain in the Store until the first day of July next, but after that date all unsettled accounts will be left with other parties for collection.
GEO. C. K. ZAHM,
JAS. B. ZAHM.
Ebensburg, May 20, 1872.-6t.

Pittsburgh Marbleized Mantel Works.

JAMES OLD

193 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Also, RANGES, GRATES, &c., and particular attention paid to FURNACES, Public and Private Buildings. [June 1.-3m.]

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms, in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking done. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [junel.-ly.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is now prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive due attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.
Ebensburg, May 25, 1872.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles and Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

THE WORLD CHALLENGED

TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL!

TAYLOR & CO., of Altoona, are fast gaining an enviable reputation as philanthropists by introducing among the ladies the

AMERICAN CHAMPION WASHER!

the only Washing Machine in the market that will do its work perfectly on all kinds of clothing without the aid of a rubbing board.

It washes without rubbing, rolling or pressing the clothes in any way, and hence without any wearing of the fabric.

It will wash anything, from the finest lace to the heaviest bed-quilt.

It will do the same work in a shorter time and with less labor than any other Machine made.

Any person desiring a Washing Machine can have a Champion Washer taken to their residence and tested, when, if not satisfactory, it will be taken away without cost to them.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Messrs. TAYLOR & CO.—*Gents:* Your American Champion Washer has been in use at my hotel long enough to convince us that it is all, it claims to be. It save two-thirds of the labor and time and does the work as well as it can be done by hand. We would not be without it for double its cost. HENRY FOSTER,
Ebensburg, March 20, '72. Cambria House.

☞ Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & CO. No. 1106 Twelfth Street, Altoona, and for sale by V. LUTTRINGER,
March 23, 1872.-3m. Main St., Ebensburg.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Clinton Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Red Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale on very liberal terms three tracts of valuable land in Blacklick township, Cambria county, Pa., described as follows:

Tract No. 1—Containing 90 Acres, more or less, about 25 Acres cleared having thereon erected a two story Plank House, as good as new and very comfortable, a double Log Barn, and all needed outbuildings. There is a thriving young orchard of 100 choice fruit trees and excellent water in abundance on the premises.

Tract No. 2—Containing 31 Acres, about 7 Acres cleared. The improvements are a one-and-a-half story Plank House, a Water Saw Mill in the best of order and without a superior in the country, and the usual outbuildings.

Tract No. 2—Containing 146 Acres of excellent Timber Land, with two good Saw Mill sites thereon. Unimproved.

☞ The above described Tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold separately or together, as may suit purchasers. Terms very liberal and payments easy. For further particulars apply to or address P. H. JONES,
or OLIVER MAKIN,
March 23, 1872.-3m. Ebensburg P. O.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

Geis & Foster,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street.
Johnstown, Pa.

invite the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
AT EVERY PRICE!

HUTCHISON & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents and Dealers in

IRON & WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

STEAM PUMPS,

Horizontal and Vertical Steam Engines, Hose, Belting, Packing and Mechanical Supplies,

Corner Wood St. and Second Ave.,

LOVE WITHOUT NONSENSE.

NOT A BIT LIKE A NOVEL—CAPITAL TAKE OFF ON THE HIGH PRESSURE STYLE.

Once upon a time there was a fair young maiden, whose name was Mary, although they called her Moll for short. She wasn't a tall, dark eyed maiden with clear, transparent skin, and lips like cherries and cheeks suffused with blushes. She didn't have glossy black hair, sweeping back in wavy tresses from her queenly brow, and her form wasn't a bit like Hebe's. No, there was none of these things; on the contrary, she was short and thin, and had red hair and freckles, and she also sported straggle teeth, and wore pads; but still she was a right nice girl, and there was a young man who fell in love with her, and his name was Bill, although his friends called him William when they wanted to hurt his feelings, for he didn't like it much. He wasn't fine looking, and had neither curly brown hair nor a moustache. Not much. Bill laid himself out on soap locks, and wore a goatee that he had dyed twice a week.

Now this Bill he was in love with Mary; but did he go and make a deliberate fool of himself? Did he, I say, go into a grove with her, and in the soft moonlight, by the streamlet that murmured sweetly by, and with the tender zephyr sighing through the foliage, fall down on his knees, seize her jeweled hand, and breath his deep affections in the tender accents of fond attachment, and swear "by you bright orb above us, always to be thine!" Did he, I say? You can just bet he didn't. You can just put your whole revenue safely on that. William knew too much about the price of pants to go flopping about on the grass with his good clothes on; besides he never cared anything about streamlets, or any kind of cold water, except to mix with his gin. No, sir; it was exceedingly strange, but this infatuated William met her at the alley gate, and he stood right up on his old legs and says, "Say, Moll, old gal, s'posen we get hitched?"

But how did Mary behave? Did she go dropping to sleep over on the bricks in a dead faint, or did she hide her gentle head on his shirt b som to conceal her blushes? No, she didn't; and she didn't say, "I am ever thine, my own love, dear William!" Oh, my! no. She looked right into his yellow eyes and says, "I'm in Billy; I'm the gal for these sort of things. Go in." And instead of referring him to her father, s e e n y said," Won't the old man bust right out when you tell him? Ha! ha!" and she laughed. But she didn't ask William to try to mollify her loud father. No, no. She very wickedly advised him to "poke the old man in the nose if he gave him any of his lip." She was a funny girl, this Mary.

Now, the old man wasn't wealthy, for he sold soap-fat for a living, and so he didn't think Bill was nosing around after his stamps; so when Bill asked him, he neither ordered him fiercely away, nor did the dewy moisture gather in his eagle eye as he passed his hemstitched up there and said: "Bless you, my children, bless you!" Oh, no, nothing of the sort. He just blew his old red nose on his bandana and told Bill to take her along, for he was glad to get rid of her, he was, and William would be the same way mighty soon, for she was awful rough on victuals, and always broke plates when she got mad.

So, you see, there was really no necessity for William to come at midnight's solemn hour in a cab, and throw a rope ladder up to her window, and whistle three times on his fingers, and then go up hand over hand, and bring her down in one hand and her trunk in the other, and a band-box and an umbrella under each arm, and a whole lot of bundles and then get in the cab and fly to some distant shore. That's the way it would have been in a novel; but Bill said he wasn't on that lay, so he just went out into the yard, and out of pure joy he skinned the cat three or four times on the grape vine arbor, and then went and got his butcher cart, and drove Mary right down to the magistrate, to get the job done for a quarter—for he said he was some on the low price, he was.

But the very queerest thing of all was that Bill had no tall, dark, ruffianly rival, with a scowling visage and black whiskers, who flew at him with a drawn dagger and a horse pistol in each hand, and a muttered curse upon his lips, and cried wildly for "Revenge." Ha! ha! and said "Death!" and "Villain, thou diest!" Not any. There was another fellow in love with Mollie to be sure, but he was a weak-eyed young man, who had sandy hair, and wore spectacles and a choker collar, and always looked scared when you bollered at him. So when he saw that Bill had the best of the girl's affections, he looked serene and said: "Go in Bill, if you hanker for her;" and as Billy was a trifle on the hanker, he sailed right in.

So William had no trouble at all—and you couldn't get up an agon zing novel about him if you tried. He didn't have any urgent business that called him to a foreign land, and so he hadn't to bid her a fond go d-bye, and swear always to be true, and then go away and forget her and fall in love with a dark-eyed Italian girl, picking grapes in a vineyard, with a square towel folded on her head, while his forgotten and forsaken Mary gradually faded and pined away, and baffled the physician's skill, and grew pa er, and at last when the June roses were in bloom, lying gently down to die, while through the open window floated in the balmy oder of jessamine and honey-suckle. And William didn't come home at last, and, filled with deathless remorse, go daily to the sweet cemetery and strew flowers on her grave, and teach his children to lisp her name. Not at all. That is the way Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth would have done it, but she wasn't round. Billy was a butcher who wore a white shirt and a shiney hat and he stayed at home and killed beef and sold it at a big price, and stuck to Mary, and she wasn't much on the pine, or the fade, while if any fellows got to hanking around, William went right out and batted them in the eye. He did.

And then, at last, when all was over, Mary didn't sit in the room while they dressed her in white, and mixed orange blossoms in her waterfall, and then go gently down stairs with six bridesmaids at her heels, and stand up with her William, and weep gently while she was being married by the minister, and then get lots of presents, and then go to her new house, and live through all the happy years with Billy, and never know sorrow or trouble any more. Why, of course she didn't, for it wasn't her style, you see.

She just rushed up stairs and put on her pink muslin and her old sunbonnet, and had nary bridesmaid, and went to the magistrate's and never wept a particle, and got no presents, but fifteen cents from the old man to pay her car fare home, and when she got to the magistrate's she just rose up off the bench and told Bill she didn't see much use in splicing, and that she didn't like him anyhow; and so she went home, and Bill he went to her, and told her he wasn't sorry, as he didn't want her, and he guessed she was hard on her clothes anyhow, and so they never got married, and the whole thing turned out wrong; but I couldn't help it; for I ain't going to put facts on record that ain't so. But it ain't a bit like any novel I ever read, so there must have been something strange about this fellow and Mollie I never could find out, so I'll have to let it slide as it is.

A SCENE ON A STREET CAR.—The Washington *Star* says: The passengers on one of Rieker's street cars laughed some yesterday morning at a scene between a conductor and a well dressed young man from Georgetown. As the car was passing down the avenue the young man at the time standing on the platform taking it easy, with one foot on a trunk, he was approached by the conductor and his fare demanded. He quietly passed over the five cents.

Conductor—I demand twenty-five cents for that trunk.

Young Man hesitating—twenty-five cents? Well I think I will not pay it.

Conductor—Then I shall put the trunk off.

Young M.—You had better not or you may be sorry for it.

Conductor pulls strap, stops car, dumps trunk on the Avenue, starts car and after going some two squares, approaches the young man, who was still as calm as a summer morning, and in an angry mood says: "Now I have put your trunk off, what are you going to do about it?"

Young M. (coolly)—Well, I don't propose to do anything about it; it's no concern of mine; it wasn't my trunk.

Conductor (fiercely)—Then, why didn't you tell me so?

Young M.—Because you did not ask me, and I told you you'd be sorry for it.

Conductor (furious.)—Then go inside the car.

Young M.—Oh, no, you're good enough company for me out here.

At this juncture a portly German emerges from the car, and angrily says, "Young feller, where is mine drunk?"

Young M—My friend, I think that is your trunk on the avenue there.

German—Who puts him off? I have de monish to pay him. I will see about dot.

The car was stopped, and shortly afterwards the conductor was seen to come sweating up with the trunk on his back—a part of the performance he did not enjoy half as well as did the passengers.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.—Those who were out of bed after 12 o'clock on Saturday night last had the opportunity of witnessing a wonderful and at the same time magnificent phenomenon. The night was clear, and the moon shone brightly, and equally clear and distinctly in the heavens was presented in brilliant white lines a cross, of which the moon was the centre, and over which from the right extremity to the left was an equally brilliant arch, and from the apex of this arch shone forth a broad flame-like light, as of a great fire behind the scenes. —*Lewistown Democrat*, 30th.

THE passengers on one of the Massachusetts railroads were the other day treated to a sight the like of which they will never probably see again. A vast cloud of smoke, from the woods on fire in the vicinity, rose a comparatively short distance in the air, which, being perfectly still and very light, did not carry away the smoke, which hung near by motionless for a long time. The sun shining upon this mass of smoke transmuted and glorified it into the semblance of a mountain of snow, or a gigantic "floating island," producing a most weird and singular but magnificent effect.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 & 174 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

TO WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS

We are offering decided Bargains in an unrivalled Stock of

Black Silks, All Prices.

Black and White Stripe Silks, only		$1.00
American Ombre Stripe Silks, heavy		87½
Japanese Silks,		1.00
" "		87½
" "		75
" "		62½
" "		60
1 Case, Japanese, superior quality & style,		45
Japanese Cloth, wide,		25
100 Pcs. Wool Wash Poplins,		12½
1 Case, Polonaise Cloth, 5-4 wide, all wool,		62½
1 " Saxony Plaid, Twilled,		25
1 " Cramme Stripes,		25
1 " Plain Colored Suitings, wide,		25
1 " Wilson Cord,		50
1 " Poplin Alpaca Suiting,		25
1 " " "		37½
2 " Pacific Percales,		25
1 " Serge Plaids, Spring Styles,		25
1 " Mottled Mohair, Glace Lustre,		75
2 " Colored Alpacas,	25 to 75	
5 " Black Alpacas,	25 to 1.00	

DOLLY VARDEN STYLES

IN ALL DRESS GOODS.

Mourning Goods,
Housekeeping Goods,
Men's Wear,
Boys' Wear,
Shawls and Scarfs,
25 Cases, New Prints,
Sheetings and Shirtings, &c., &c.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

STATEMENT of the Auditors' Settlement with the Supervisors of Allegheny township, Cambria county:

CHARLES FLICK, SUPERVISOR,
In account with Allegheny Township,
DR.

To am't of Duplicate—Work Tax	$697.73	
" " " —Cash "	199.53	$897.26
CR.		
By Work done by Taxables	$530.72	
" Exonerations	5.51	
" Time, 78 days, at $1.50 per day,	117.00	
" Township Orders paid	119.47	
" Work done with his own team	13.25	
" Commission on Cash Tax	10.00	$801.75
Balance due Township		$95.51

ANTHONY MCCOY, SUPERVISOR,
DR.

To am't of Duplicate—Work Tax	$527.80	
" " " —Cash "	150.64	$678.84
CR.		
By Work done by Taxables	$503.80	
" Exonerations	50.47	
" Time, 66 days, at $1.50 per day,	99.00	
" Township Orders paid	35.97	
" Commission on Cash Tax	6.98	$702.23
Balance due Township		$23.79

WE, the undersigned, do certify that we have examined the above accounts and find them as above stated.

WM. A. B. LITTLE, } Auditors.
JOHN A. MCMULLIN, }
Attest—JOSEPH HOGUE, Clerk. [6-1.-3t.]

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of Daniel Walters, late of Chest Springs borough, Cambria county, deceased, have been granted by the Register to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH WALTERS, Executor.
Allegheny Twp., May 9, '72.-6t.*

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, Cigars, Tobacco, Notions, Paints, &c. Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House, Ebensburg, Pa. [April 17, 1868.]

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR LIFE AND TIMES OF

Jas. Fisk, Jr.

Contains Biographies of Drew, Vanderbilt, Gould, Tweed, &c., with a financial history of the country for the last three years, and what Grant knew about "BLACK FRIDAY." Over 500 pages. Price $2. Address New York BOOK CO., 145 Nassau St., New York.

Sold only by Agents.

A Book for Everybody!

10,000 Per Month.

The instantaneous success of this Book is not strange, altho' it is *having unprecedented sales.*

THE LIFE OF JESUS, THE CHRIST,

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Is a work which the reading public have been waiting for with avidity; all sorts and conditions of men welcome it heartily, as *it ought to be read.* SCHOLARS, THE CLERGY, THE PRESS, AND THE PEOPLE, read it eagerly, enjoy it thoroughly, praise it sincerely.

The point for the Agent to know is that **IT SELLS!!**

More Agents wanted. Intelligent men and women may obtain lucrative employment by taking an agency. Full descriptive Circulars mailed free. Very liberal terms to Canvassers. Apply only to J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, N.Y.; 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.; 75 W. Washington St., CHICAGO, Ill.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!
ON THE LINE OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A LAND GRANT OF
12,000,000 ACRES
IN THE
BEST FARMING AND MINERAL L NDS IN AMERICA.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska!
IN THE
GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,
THE
GARDEN OF THE WEST,
NOW FOR SALE!

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.
THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES
Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres
Lands Passed to Purchasers of Land.

Send for the New Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.,
OMAHA, NEB.

[INCORPORATED 1860.]
Columbia Fire Insurance Co.
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.—S. S. Detwiler, Pres't; H. Wilson, Vice-Pres't; Herbert Thomas, Treas'r; J. F. Fracault, Sec'y; S. S. Detwiler, Hiram Wilson, Robert Crane, Wm. Patton, John B. Packham, Christian Sterickeraucob S. Strine, Jas. Schroeder, Geo. Bogle, W. G. Case, Amos F. Eves, John Schertzer, H. B. Essick.
For Insurance or Agencies, address
J. F. FRUEAUFF, Sec'y, Columbia, Pa.

I WA AND NEBRASKA LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE
BURLINGTON & MO. RIVER R. R. CO.
MILLIONS OF ACRES
On Ten Years' Credit, at 6 per ct. Interest.

No part of principal due for two years, and thence only one-ninth yearly till paid in full.
Products will pay for land and improvements within the limit of this generous offer.
☞ Better terms were never offered, are not now, and probably never will be.
Circulars giving full information are supplied gratis; any wishing to induce others to emigrate with them, or to form a colony, are invited to ask for all they want to distribute.
Apply to A. S. H. LATHROP, Land Comm'r,
For Iowa Lands at BURLINGTON, IOWA.
And for Nebraska Lands, at LINCOLN, NEB.

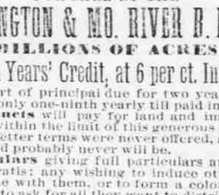
PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS
$40, $50, $75 and $100.
GOOD, DURABLE, AND CHEAP!
SHIPPED READY FOR USE!
MANUFACTURED BY
J. W. CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR. ☜

BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR
TRADE MARK
The Best Hair Dresser and Restorer.
Millions say
"BURNETT'S COCOAINE."
Your Druggist has it.

Soldiers' Bounty

All soldiers who enlisted between May 4th and August 6th, 1861, for three years, and never received any bounty, can now obtain the same by addressing us. Also, all those who failed to apply for the additional bounty of $100 within the time limited. B. F. BROWN & CO., 1-6 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS WATCHES
JEWELRY SILVER
THOS. MCFADDEN JR.
415TH AVE. PITTSBURGH.



A Century of Triumphs over dyspepsia liver disease, bowel complaints and various febrile and nervous disorders, has immortalized the Seltzer Spa, and these victories are now repeated throughout this hemisphere by TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, containing all the elements and producing all the happy results of the Great German Spring.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

$1,000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that *Dr Bing's Pile Remedy* fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

EARN MONEY AND GET WELL
without investing any capital. Sick and feeble persons, write for particulars. No money required. A. J. WHITE, 319 Pearl St., New York.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & CO., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Me.

U. S. PIANO CO., N. Y. Price, $290
No Agents, Circulars free.

RARE CHANCE FOR AGENTS!
Agents, we will pay you $40 per week in cash if you will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished, and expenses paid. Address F. A. ELLIS & CO., Chefiotte, Ieb.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK of useful knowledge to all. Sent free for two stamps. Address Dr. BONAPARTE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE, CHILLS.
The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

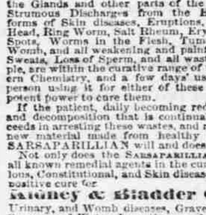
DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wasting of the Principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasting away, there will be found a new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is high, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.
WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
DEWITT, MASS., July 18, 1869.
DR. RADWAY:—I have had Over-ian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The tumor was as large as both sides of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.
HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.
☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY, Charges moderate.
Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.--tf.

PICKERSELL, LYONS & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
LOOKING GLASSES
Fine Cabinet and Pier Looking Glasses and Picture Frames a specialty.
3-16. 141 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 3m.

VINEGAR BITTERS
VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
PURELY CALIFORNIA
DR. WALKER'S
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
Grateful thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth who is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS once or twice a week, as a Preventive.
Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. There are always more or less of the biliary or bilious elements in a weakened and imbecile state of the stomach, and great torpor of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to DR. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.
The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
The Aperient and mild Laxative properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are the best safeguard in all cases of emptions and malignant fevers, their balsamic, healing, and soothing properties protect the humors of the fauces. Their Sedative properties allay pain in the nervous system, stomach, and bowels, either from inflammation, wind, colic, cramps, etc. Their Counter-Irritant influence extends throughout the system. Their Diuretic properties act on the Kidneys, correcting and regulating the flow of urine. Their Anti-Bilious properties stimulate the liver, in the secretion of bile, and its discharges through the biliary ducts, and are a sure to all mercurial agents, for the cure of Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, etc.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, and the nerves are rendered disease-proof by this great invigorant.
Directions.—Take of the Bitters on going to bed at night from a half to one and one-half wine-glassfull. Eat good, nourishing food, such as beef steak, mutton chop, venison, roast beef, and vegetables, and take out-door exercise. They are composed of purely vegetable ingredients, and contain no spirit.
J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND
GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS
FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional
STOCK OF NEW GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at
PRICES FULLY AS LOW
as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to
SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.
EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL
are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.
Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf. MYERS & LLOYD.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.
MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, ANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

OATMAN & BUCK,
Physicians and Surgeons,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made either at the residence of Dr. Oatman or at John Buck's residence.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city fates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and